

U-BOAT MENACE IS NOW GREATEST

Sir Eric Geddes Tells Members of Pilgrim Society of Danger.

SAYS NEED NEVER GREATER

First Lord of British Admiralty Calls on U. S. to Speed Destroyers and Anti-Submarine Devices—War to Just Peace.

New York, Oct. 16.—Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the British admiralty, asserted today that the U-boat menace today is "greater than it ever was."

Speaking at a dinner given by the Pilgrim society, Sir Eric said that within the last few days he and Vice Admiral Sir Ludovic Duff of the British navy had discussed the situation with Secretary Daniels and Admiral Benson, and that "complete unity of view" had been reached. He said:

"It is with Mr. Daniels' full concurrence that I make this statement, that there is no greater service that can be rendered by the citizens of the United States today than to expedite the output of destroyers and anti-submarine craft and appliances of every description."

"Your secretary of the navy is pressing upon contractors and workmen the naval order 'Full speed ahead' in this work of paramount importance."

"There is no greater need today than for the utmost naval effort against the great offensive of the submarine now underlining and which the allied navies will defeat as they have defeated every other effort of the enemy. But that defeat can be assured only if this need is recognized and the wants of the two navies supplied."

Sir Eric declared it is the British admiralty's opinion that the U-boat menace "comes and goes" and that today it is not dead. He warned:

"Indeed, it is greater today than it ever was. The submarine is approaching a point where we are approaching a point where the U-boat is approaching the weakest front of the allies."

Sir Eric said that, while he must resist the temptation to allude to the political situation, there were two things he was convinced had not changed. He said:

"One is our absolute loyalty to those nations associated with us, and the other is our determination to continue the war and not to divert until we have secured the only peace which could justify all this terrible suffering and destruction brought about by the iniquity of our common enemy."

"We must not relax the muscles of our fighting arm nor our war effort in any anticipation of an early peace. To do so would render any discussion prolonged and less satisfactory."

MUST KEEP UP FULL SPEED

Secretary Says Peace Talk Shall Not Interfere With the Liberty Loan.

850 NEWSPAPERS SUCCUMB

Constantly Rising Price of Print Paper Forces Publications to Close Shops.

Chicago, Oct. 16.—The war's effect upon newspapers was told at a meeting of the United Press association in the Hotel La Salle. According to H. N. Kellogg, chairman of the association, labor conditions have forced the consolidation of 250 daily papers in the United States and the suspension of 850 papers since the war began.

ILLINOIS THEATERS CLOSED

Fight on Influenza Shuts All Places of Amusement and Some Schools.

Chicago, Oct. 16.—All theaters in Illinois, including moving-picture houses, will be closed for an indefinite period.

The action was ordered by the executive committee of the emergency commission recently created to combat the influenza-pneumonia epidemic.

Duchess in County Council

London, Oct. 16.—The duchess of Marlborough, formerly Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt of New York, was elected a member of the London county council to represent West Southwark, a working-class district of London.

Navy Man Missing; Another Lost

Washington, Oct. 17.—Paul L. Marvel of Warrham, Mass., quartermaster, is missing from the U. S. S. Seneca and John T. Mathers of Washington, Ia., electrician, has been reported lost from the steamship Lake City.

Capture Nish; Push Beyond

London, Oct. 16.—After capturing Nish on Saturday Serbian forces took possession of the enemy's positions north of the town, according to the Serbian official statement. French cavalry have occupied the Bela Palanka.

K. of C. Club Opened in Paris

Paris, Oct. 16.—The new Knights of Columbus club for allied soldiers was opened by Edward L. Hearn, general commissioner for Europe of the Knights of Columbus, in the presence of several prominent Americans.

Capture 105,000 in Week

Paris, Oct. 14.—During the past week the allies have captured more than 105,000 prisoners, it was estimated. Their total captures since July 18 now amount to more than 500,000.

German Envoy Quits Sofia

Berlin, Oct. 14.—The German minister to Bulgaria left Sofia after conferring with German officials in that country to the representative of the Frankfurt Gazette.

GENERAL JOANNO



General Joanno, commander of the Greek army, added the allied forces to smash the Bulgarian lines, resulting in the complete surrender of Bulgaria.

366 U. S. TROOPS LOST

DROWNED WHEN TRANSPORT IS WRECKED IN COLLISION.

Orlando Goes Down Off Islay Island After Being Struck by Another Vessel.

London, Oct. 14.—Three hundred and sixty-six American soldiers lost their lives in a collision between the 12,000-ton British steamer Oranor and another British vessel off Islay Island.

More than 1,000 were aboard the Oranor, including 700 American soldiers and a crew of nearly 300.

Islay is one of the islands of the Inner Hebrides off the southwest coast of Scotland near North Channel, which separates Scotland and Ireland.

A hundred bodies have already been washed ashore.

The Oranor collided in a stormy sea with the steamship Kaskimur. The collision was due to a failure of the Oranor's steering gear, it is reported.

As the Oranor was being driven toward the rocky coast of the island British destroyers hastened to the rescue and did heroic work.

Most of the soldiers jumped overboard. The first destroyer picked up all who could possibly hold, being compelled to swim away when overloaded.

This destroyer raced to shore with between 300 and 350 survivors.

Twenty soldiers that had jumped overboard were seen to be hurled by the sea against the island's rocks. They were later rescued and taken to the wrecking and were taken to Belfast.

The Oranor was a vessel of 12,124 gross tons, built in 1900 and owned by the Oriental Steamship Navigation company. She hailed from Belfast.

The Kaskimur is a vessel of 8,841 tons, built in 1915 and owned by the Peninsular & Oriental Steamship & Navigation company. She hailed from Greenock.

FRENCH CUT FINN RELATIONS

Calling of German Prince to Throne Brings About Break With the Paris Government.

Paris, Oct. 16.—France has broken off the semi-official diplomatic relations which have existed with Finland, it is officially announced. The action was taken because the Finnish diet, having by a coup d'etat substituted a monarch for a republic, called a German prince to the throne. French interests in Finland will be in charge of a consular agent at Helsinki.

INJURED IN U-BOAT ATTACK

Capt. H. R. Cono, in Charge of Naval Airship Service, Was on Torpedoed Ship.

Dublin, Oct. 14.—Capt. H. R. Cono, in charge of the American naval airship service, was among the passengers of the steamship Lestoulet, which was sunk by a German submarine.

Captain Cono is suffering from a broken leg.

DEMAND KAISER'S ABDICATION

Socialists in Convention at Munich Publicly Ask Him and Crown Prince to Quit.

Zurich, Oct. 16.—The first public demand for the abdication of the kaiser and the crown prince has just been made at a German socialist convention at Munich, Bavaria.

Wilson & Co. Are Cleared

Washington, Oct. 17.—Wilson & Co., Chicago packers, have been cleared of charges alleging sale of bad meat to the army, which have been pending before the federal trade commission since last March.

Poincare Visits Argonne Front

Paris, Oct. 17.—President Poincare visited the Argonne front Sunday. He is still being bombarded daily by long-distance German guns. An American aircraft formed the guard of honor for the president.

Marital Law in Constantinople

Paris, Oct. 15.—A rumor was circulated in the Paris bourse that Constantinople had been declared under martial law. Ottoman values jumped three and four points. Turkish securities were in great demand.

Page Home Critically Ill

New York, Oct. 16.—Walter Hines Page, retiring American ambassador to Great Britain, arrived here from England critically ill. He is suffering from heart disease. He was brought ashore on a stretcher.

Postmen Deliver Messages

Washington, Oct. 14.—Postmen within a few days will begin delivering telegraph messages classed as "night letters." Deliveries of telegrams after night letters by telegraph messengers will continue for the present.

Yenke Cause Fuel Shortage

London, Oct. 14.—Demands of allies, in particular the American army in France, are held responsible for Britain's coal shortage. American soldiers want more warmth than the British have accustomed to heated rooms.

WILSON TO GIVE AUSTRIANS TIME

He Wants Them to Realize That They Are Fighting Now Only for Hohenzollerns.

WON'T REPLY FOR SOME DAYS

Turkish Situation Is Much the Same—Washington Thinks Scheidemann, the Socialist, May Succeed Prince Max as Chancellor.

Washington, Oct. 17.—President Wilson will let his decision regarding the German peace maneuvers sink into the minds of the Austro-Hungarian people before sending his answer to their government's appeal.

It was indicated today that it would be some days before the president replied to the Austro-Hungarian. By that time, it was pointed out, the people of that country would have time to realize that they are fighting primarily to retain the Hohenzollern autocracy—and it is confidently believed here that they will not relish the thought.

Practically the same situation applies with respect to Turkey. The government will take its time in answering both notes, but the Turkish situation differs from the rest in that the United States and Turkey are not at war.

State department information is that conditions in Austria-Hungary are constantly growing worse. Political conditions particularly are bad.

There are certain indications in press and governmental reports that Prince Max will not hold the post of German chancellor long. Scheidemann, socialist leader, appears to be slated for the place.

Elevation of a socialist to that place, it was said, might conceivably mean a real political reform in Germany. On the other hand, it was pointed out, it might mean the hiding of the German government itself. Further, government officials said, the main thing wanted by this country is that the people themselves shall rule. The identity of the chancellor is of comparative insignificance. So, too, is the identity of the titular head of Germany, it was stated.

It was added that the kaiser could be retained as a figurehead so long as the German people controlled the government and had a responsible ministry and legislature.

10,000 LENS HOUSES RAZED

Huns Leave Not One Home Standing in Mining Town—City Completely Razed.

Paris, Oct. 17.—It will be from eighteen months to two years before it will become possible to take out any coal from the mines in the Lens region, which the Germans damaged to the base of their ability before they left the town. An inspection of the mining properties has revealed. It is estimated that it will take five years to restore the normal production of the pits.

The inspection was made by the committee on mines of the chamber of deputies.

Of the 10,000 houses in Lens the visitors found not one left standing, the town having been completely razed.

DURAZZO TAKEN BY ITALIANS

Prisoners and Much Material Taken in Capture of Important Albanian Port.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Italian troops have occupied Durazzo, the Albanian port at which British and Italian naval forces recently landed and destroyed the important Austrian naval base.

A dispatch to the Italian embassy from Rome announcing the occupation says the Italians, forcing their way through enemy defenses on the hills of Durazzo and Sasso Rosso, entered the city capturing prisoners and material.

East of Durazzo Italian columns, advancing from Bliniss Sunday, overcame stubborn resistance of enemy rear guards at Kraba pass and continued their march.

Bandits Get Big Payroll

St. Louis, Oct. 17.—Between \$15,000 and \$20,000 payroll money was stolen by five armed men, who entered the office of the Mount Olive-Steinman Coal company, two and one-half miles south of St. Louis, at 1:45 in the afternoon. The robbers escaped in an automobile toward St. Louis.

Fond du Lac Banker Dies

Pond du Lac, Wis., Oct. 16.—G. A. Knapp, chairman of the board of directors of the First Fond du Lac National bank, died here, aged seventy. Mr. Knapp was a member of the assembly of 1890-97.

Daughter of Gompers Dies

Washington, Oct. 16.—Miss Sadie Gompers, twenty-three years old, daughter of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, died at her home here of Spanish influenza.

Civil Power Rules Huns

London, Oct. 15.—German military power has already been placed under civil control in a complete and permanent fashion as far as politics is concerned, according to an interview with Matthias Erzberger, the centrist leader.

Tuberculosis Unit in Rome

Rome, Oct. 15.—The American Red Cross tuberculosis unit for Italy arrived here in charge of Dr. William C. White of Pittsburgh, head of the tuberculosis bureau of the Red Cross. The unit includes doctors and nurses.

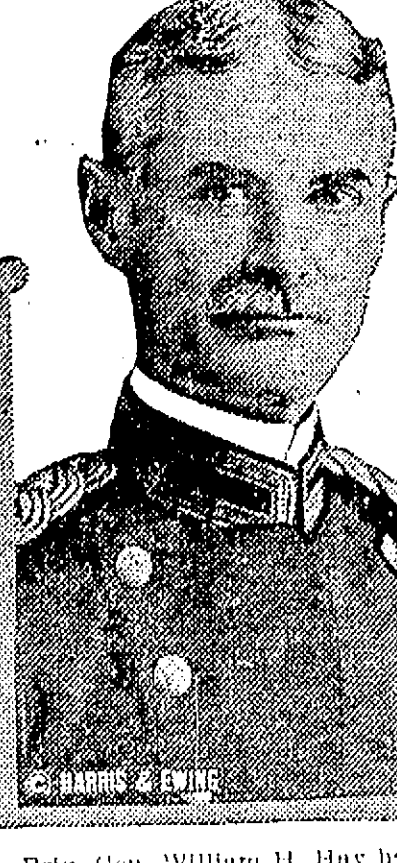
Push Toward Montenegro

London, Oct. 12.—French troops operating in Serbia are pushing toward the Montenegrin frontier, according to the Central News agency. The Serbian army has reached a line between 15 and 15 miles south of Nish.

Kaiser's Kin Made King

Stockholm, Oct. 12.—Prince Frederick Charles of Russia, brother-in-law of the German emperor, was elected king of Finland on Wednesday night by the Finnish Landtag. The republicans did not vote.

MAJ. GEN. W. H. HAY



Brig. Gen. William H. Hay has been promoted to major general by the president. He is now commanding the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Infantry brigade, Ninety-second division, in France.

NEW FOOD RULINGS

REDUCTION IN MEAT PORTIONS CALLED FOR BY HOOVER.

Four Commandments and Twelve General Orders to Be Observed by Public.

Washington, Oct. 15.—Four food commandments and 12 general orders were issued by Food Administrator Hoover, to remain in effect until further notice. The four commandments are:

No. 1.—Prohibit serving of bread or bakery products which do not contain at least 20 per cent of wheat flour, substitutes and limits portions of Victory bread to two ounces a person.

No. 2.—Prohibit use of bread or toast as garniture or under meat.

No. 3.—Direct public eating places not to place bread on tables until after the first course is served.

No. 4.—Restrict service of meat to one kind to a person per meal.

No. 5.—Prohibit use of bacon as a garniture.

No. 6.—Limit butter portions to one-half ounce per person per meal.

No. 7.—Requests that portions of American cheese be limited to one-half ounce.

No. 8.—Continues prohibition against placing sugar bowls on tables or lunch counters and limits quantity to be served pursuant to one teaspoonful or its equivalent per meal.

No. 9.—Continues prohibition against consumption of more than two pounds of sugar for every 90 meals served.

No. 10.—Prohibits burning or other waste of food.

No. 11.—Prohibits display of food in any manner which may cause its deterioration so as to unfit it for human consumption.

No. 12.—Prohibits service of ice cream containing over 20 per cent butter fat. Economy in the use of coffee, candy, lemon, canned goods, cereals, fats and ice is strongly urged. Through operation of the program which is designed to replace the wasteful and needless meals and days in force last year, it is hoped to save 17,000,000 tons of foodstuffs for shipment to American allies.

YANKEE PLANES STOP HUNS

Allied Armada of 450 Repulse Attack in Greatest Air Battle of History.

London, Oct. 15.—Agency dispatches tell the story of how an enemy combat-attack was wiped out by "an American-allies airplane armada," as one paper describes it. One account places the number of machines at 450, calling it the greatest air attack in history. American guns on the ground were credited with shooting down 32 enemy planes.

Fires signified a further enemy retreat before Pershing's army.

The Paris Matin says scattered units of Von Bohm's army are abandoning their arms as the Bulgarians recently did.

Kansas Lawyer Killed in France

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 17.—Maj. William J. Bland, formerly an attorney of Kansas City, was killed in action in the St. Mihiel salient on the French front September 12, according to a war department telegram.

Doctor Melt Dies

Fredericksburg, Va., Oct. 17.—Dr. Patrick Hues Mel of Atlanta, Ga., who devised the system of weather signals now used by the United States weather bureau, died here. He was sixty-eight years of age.

Greeks and Serbs Liberated

Sofia, Oct. 16.—The Bulgarian minister of the interior has issued a decree liberating the Greek and Serbian subjects interned in concentration camps in Bulgaria and allowing them to return to their own country.

Nicaragua Buys \$35,000 in Bonds

San Juan Del Sur, Oct. 16.—The National Bank of Nicaragua has transmitted \$35,000 in subscriptions to the fourth Liberty loan. Loan subscriptions will continue to be received until the end of the month.

Dewey's Widow Buys Bonds

Washington, Oct. 15.—By wireless Secretary Daniels flashed to all the navy the stirring message that Mrs. George Dewey has purchased seven \$1,000 fourth Liberty loan bonds in the name of the navy.

Influenza Mask for Barber

New York, Oct. 15.—The Jersey City health board distributed gauze masks to barbers, which must be worn for the duration of the influenza epidemic, while cutting hair and shaving.

NO ARMISTICE TO BEASTS, PRESIDENT TELLS THE ENEMY

President Rejects Any Peace With the Prussian Kaiser.

EMPEROR MUST STEP OUT

Declares Autocracy Must Go, Submarines Quit and Murder Rule End—Allies Will Dictate Any Truce—Must End Atrocities.

Washington, Oct. 15.—In a forceful rejoinder, rejecting the Teutonic proposals for a compromise, President Wilson informed the German government that peace will be dictated by the United States and the allies.

Wilson's Answer to Note.

The text of the president's answer follows: "The unqualified acceptance by the present German government and by a large majority of the rebelling of the terms laid down by the president of the United States of America in his address to the congress of the United States on the 8th of January, 1918, and in his subsequent addresses justifies the president in making a frank and direct statement of his decision with regard to the communication of the German government of the 8th and 12th of October, 1918.

"It must be clearly understood that the process of evacuation and the conditions of an armistice are matters which must be left to the judgment and advice of the military advisers of the government of the United States and the allies of the United States. The president feels it his duty to say that no arrangement can be accepted by the government of the United States which does not provide absolutely satisfactory safeguards and guarantees of the maintenance of the present military supremacy of the armies of the United States and the allies in the field.

Huns Must End Crimes.

"He feels confident that he can safely assume that this will also be the judgment and decision of the allied governments.

"The president feels that it is also his duty to add that neither the government of the United States nor, he is quite sure, the governments with which the government of the United States is associated as a belligerent, will consent to consider an armistice so long as the armed forces of Germany continue the illegal and inhuman practices which they still persist in.

"At the very time that the German government approaches the governments of the United States with proposals of peace its submarines are engaged in sinking passenger ships at sea, and its ships alone, but the very boats in which their passengers are crowded seek to make their way to safety, and in their present enforced withdrawal from Flanders and France the German armies are pursuing a course of wanton destruction which has always been regarded as in direct violation of the rules and practices of civilized warfare.

"Cities and villages, if not destroyed, are being stripped of all they contain, not only, but very often of their inhabitants.

"The nations associated against Germany cannot be expected to agree to a cessation of arms while acts of inhumanity, spoliation and desolation are being continued which they justly look upon with horror and with burning hearts.

"It is necessary, also in order that there may be no possibility of misunderstanding that the president should very solemnly call the attention of the government of Germany to the language and plain intent of one of the terms of peace which the German government has now accepted. It is contained in the address of the president delivered at Mount Vernon on the 4th of July last.

"The end of Atrocities.

"It is as follows: 'The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world; or, if it cannot be presently destroyed, at least its reduction to virtual impotency.'

"The power which has hitherto controlled the German nation is of the sort here described. It is within the choice of the German nation to alter it. The president's words just quoted naturally constitute a condition precedent to peace, if peace is to come by the action of the German people themselves.

"The president feels bound to say that the whole process of peace will, in his judgment, depend upon the definiteness and the satisfactory character of the guarantees which can be given in this fundamental matter.

"It is indispensable that the governments associated against Germany should know beyond a peradventure with whom they are dealing.

"The president will make a separate reply to the royal and imperial government of Austria-Hungary.

"Accept, Sir, the reassured assurances of my high consideration.

(Signed) "ROBERT LANSING," (Signed) "FREDERICK OEDERLIN," Charge d'affaires, at Interim, in charge of German interests in the United States."

By-Products.

"We utilize everything but the squeal," remarked the manager of the abattoir.

"Couldn't we photograph that?" inquired the German, "and let the victims consumer use it when he kicks about the price?"

Succeeded.

Snaplight—I made a perfect fool of myself today.

Miss Keen—How nice! I was sure you'd make something of yourself if you kept on trying.

Married Again.

"I don't want to read out wedding cards," said Plubud. "You know, I married the day after I got my divorce."

"I understand. Suppose you announce 'Under new management,' and let it go at that."

Sure Proof.

"I am sure the owner of this auto did not run away after the smashup. He is alive, suspicion."

"I know that, because he is under the auto."

BRITISH CAPTURE LILLE SUBURBS; BRUGES IS NEXT

Belgians Take Throutout and Their Cavalry Are Near Ghent.

COURTAIN'S FALL IMPENDING

Forced Evacuation of Brussels Is Predicted—Germans Are Driven Back Along Whole Front Near Coast—Allies Press Forward.

London, Oct. 17.—British troops continuing their Flanders drive occupied the southwestern suburbs of Lille and news of the complete capture of that great German base is expected momentarily.

Further to the north on Belgian soil the Belgian army under King Albert advanced rapidly along the Cortenbach-Thourout road, and took Thourout.

At all points in the 30-mile front of attack the allied armies pressed forward.

Belgian cavalry was reported to be less than a mile from the important railway center of Thiele. That town is only about fifteen miles southwest of Ghent.

The fall of Courtrai is reported to be imminent.

Fall of

U-BOAT MENACE IS NOW GREATEST

Sir Eric Geddes Tells Members of Pilgrim Society of Danger.

SAYS NEED NEVER GREATER

First Lord of British Admiralty Calls on U. S. to Speed Destroyers and Anti-Submarine Devices—War to Just Peace.

New York, Oct. 16.—Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the British admiralty, asserted the U-boat menace today is "greater than it ever was."

Speaking at a dinner given by the Pilgrim society, Sir Eric said that within the last few days he and Vice Admiral Sir Ludovic Duff of the British navy had discussed the situation with Secretary Daniels and Admiral Benson, and that "complete unity of view" had been reached. He said:

"It is with Mr. Daniels' full concurrence that I make this statement, that there is no greater service that can be rendered by the officials of the United States today than to expedite the output of destroyers and anti-submarine craft and appliances of every description."

"Your secretary of the navy is pressing upon contractors and workmen the naval order 'Full speed ahead' in this work of paramount importance."

"There is no greater need today than for the utmost naval effort against the great offensive of the submarine now materializing and which the allied navies will defeat as they have defeated every other effort of the enemy. But that defeat can be assured only if this need is recognized and the wants of the two navies supplied."

Sir Eric declared it is the British admiralty's opinion that the U-boat menace "comes and goes" and that today it is not dead. He warned:

"Indeed, it is greater today than it ever was. The effort is greater than ever. I think we are approaching a point where submarine warfare is again the greatest peril of the allies."

Sir Eric said that, while he must resist the temptation to allude to the political situation, there were two things he was convinced had not changed. He said:

"One is our absolute loyalty to those nations associated with us, and the other is our determination to continue the war and not be diverted until we have secured the only peace which could justify all this suffering and destruction brought about by the iniquity of our common enemy."

"We must not relax the muscles of our fighting arm nor our war effort in any anticipation of an early peace. To do so would render any discussion prolonged and less satisfactory."

MUST KEEP UP FULL SPEED

Secretary Says Peace Talk Shall Not Interfere With the Liberty Loan.

Washington, Oct. 16.—"Whatever be the result of the peace proposals, the war department must proceed at full speed with men and supplies, and the people must support the army until the boys are back with the fruits of victory safe and assured."

Secretary of War Baker, home from a seven weeks' intensive study of the five-year battle line, brought the above tidings to a nation discussing the Toulon peace reply.

850 NEWSPAPERS SUCCUMB

Constantly Rising Price of Print Paper Forces Publications to Close Shops.

Chicago, Oct. 16.—The war's effect upon newspapers was told at a meeting of the Illinois Daily Press association in the Hotel La Salle. According to H. S. Kellogg, chairman of the special standing committee of the association, labor conditions have forced the consolidation of 250 daily papers in the United States and the suspension of 850 papers since the war began.

ILLINOIS THEATERS CLOSED

Fight on Influenza Shuts All Places of Amusement and Shows.

Chicago, Oct. 16.—All theaters in Illinois, including moving-picture houses, will be closed for an indefinite period.

The action was ordered by the executive committee of the emergency commission recently created to combat the influenza-pneumonia epidemic.

Duchess in County Council

London, Oct. 17.—The duchess of Marlborough, formerly Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt of New York, was elected a member of the London county council to represent West Southwark, a working-class district of London.

Navy Man Missing; Another Lost

Washington, Oct. 17.—Paul L. Marvel of Wareham, Mass., quartermaster, is missing from the U. S. S. Seneca and John T. Mathers of Washington, D. C., electrician, has been reported lost from the steamship Lake City.

Capture 105,000 in Week

London, Oct. 16.—New captives taken on Saturday Serbian forces took possession of the enemy's positions north of the town, according to the Serbian official statement. French cavalry have occupied the Bela Palanka.

K. of C. Club Opened in Paris

Paris, Oct. 16.—The new Knights of Columbus club for allied soldiers was opened by Edward L. Herra, general commissioner for Europe of the Knights of Columbus, in the presence of several prominent Americans.

German Envoy Quits Sofia

Basel, Oct. 14.—The German minister to Bulgaria left Sofia after conferring with the Bulgarian government and the representative of Holland. It was announced by the Frankfort Gazette.

GENERAL JOANNO



General Joanno, commander of the Greek army, who added the allied forces to smash the Bulgarian lines, resulting in the complete surrender of Bulgaria.

366 U. S. TROOPS LOST

DROWNED WHEN TRANSPORT IS WRECKED IN COLLISION.

Otranto Goes Down Off Italy Island After Being Struck by Another Vessel.

London, Oct. 14.—Three hundred and sixty-six American soldiers lost their lives in a collision between the 12,000-ton Italian transport Otranto and another British vessel off Italy island.

More than 1,000 were aboard the Otranto, including 700 American soldiers and a crew of nearly 300.

Islay is one of the islands of the Inner Hebrides off the southwest coast of Scotland near North channel, which separates Scotland and Ireland.

A hundred bodies have already been recovered.

The Otranto collided in a stormy sea with the steamship Kashmir. The collision was due to a failure of the Otranto's steering gear, it is reported.

As the Otranto was being driven toward the rocky coast of the island British destroyers hastened to the rescue and did heroic work.

Most of the soldiers jumped overboard. The first destroyer dived and all could possibly hold, being compelled to swim away when overloaded.

This destroyer raced to shore with between 300 and 350 survivors.

Twenty soldiers that had jumped overboard were soon to be hurled by the sea against the island's rocks. They were later rescued while clinging to wreckage and were taken to Belfast.

The Otranto was hurled against the reefs before it was possible for the destroyer which arrived first on the scene to give further aid.

The Otranto was a vessel of 12,124 gross tons, built in 1906 and owned by the Oriental Steamship Navigation company. She sailed from Belfast.

The Kashmir is a vessel of 8,841 tons, built in 1915 and owned by the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship & Navigation company. She sailed from Greenock.

FRENCH CUT FINN RELATIONS

Calling of German Prince to Throne Brings About Break With the Paris Government.

Paris, Oct. 16.—France has broken off the semi-official diplomatic relations which have existed with Finland. It is officially announced. The action was taken because the Finnish diet, having by a coup d'état substituted a monarch for a republic, called a German prince to the throne. French interests in Finland will be in charge of a consular agent at Helsinki.

INJURED IN U-BOAT ATTACK

Capt. H. R. Cono, in Charge of Naval Airship Service, Was on Torpedoed Ship.

Dublin, Oct. 14.—Capt. H. R. Cono, in charge of the American naval airship service, was among the passengers of the steamship Teincher, which was sunk by a German submarine. Captain Cono is suffering from a broken leg.

DEMAND KAISER'S ABDICATION

Socialists in Convention at Munich Publicly Ask Him to Crown Prince to Quit.

Zurich, Oct. 16.—The first public demand for the abdication of the Kaiser and the crown prince has just been made at a German socialist convention at Munich, Bavaria.

Wilson & Co. Are Cleared

Washington, Oct. 17.—Wilson & Co., Chicago packers, have been cleared of charges alleging sale of bad meat to the army, which have been pending before the federal trade commission since last March.

Poincaré Visits Argentine Front

Paris, Oct. 17.—President Poincaré visited the Argentine front Sunday. Verdun is still being bombarded daily by long-distance German guns. An American pilot formed the guard of honor for the president.

Martial Law in Constantinople

Paris, Oct. 16.—A rumor was circulated in the French houses that Constantinople had been declared under martial law. Ottoman forces jumped three and four points. Turkish securities were in great demand.

Page Home Critically Ill

New York, Oct. 15.—Walter Flinn Page, retiring American ambassador to Great Britain, arrived here from England critically ill. He is suffering from heart disease. He was brought ashore on a stretcher.

Postmen Deliver Messages

Washington, Oct. 14.—Postmen within a few days will begin delivering telegraph messages classed as "night letters." Deliveries of telegrams other than night letters by telegraph messengers will continue for the present.

Yanks Cause Fuel Shortage

London, Oct. 14.—Demands of allies, in particular the American army in France, are held responsible for Britain's coal shortage. American soldiers want more warmth than the British being accustomed to heated rooms.

WILSON TO GIVE AUSTRIANS TIME

He Wants Them to Realize That They Are Fighting Now Only for Hohenzollerns.

WON'T REPLY FOR SOME DAYS

Turkish Situation Is Much the Same—Washington Thinks Scheide-mann, the Socialist, May Succeed Prince Max as Chancellor.

Washington, Oct. 17.—President Wilson will let his decision regarding the German peace maneuvers sink into the minds of the Austro-Hungarian people before sending his answer to their government's appeal.

There are certain today that it would be some days before the president replied to the Austrian throne. By that time, it was pointed out, the people of that country would have time to realize and think over the fact that they are now fighting primarily to retain the Hohenzollern monarchy—and it is confidently believed here that they will not resist the thought.

Presently the same situation applies with respect to Turkey. The government will take its time in answering both notes, but the Turkish situation differs from the rest in that the United States and Turkey are not at war.

State department information is that conditions in Austria-Hungary are constantly growing worse. Political conditions particularly are bad.

There are certain indications in press and governmental reports that Prince Max will not hold the post of German chancellor long. Scheide-mann, socialist leader, appears to be slated for the place.

Elevation of a socialist to that place, it was said, might conceivably mean a real political reform in Germany.

The office was held by Prince Max, who was ousted out of office by the German people, who were less constantly done the bidding of the German government itself. Further, government officials said, the main thing wanted by this country is that the people themselves shall rule. The identity of the chancellor is of comparative insignificance to us, too, is the identity of the titular head of Germany, it was stated.

It was added that the Kaiser could be retained as a figurehead so long as the German people controlled the government and had a responsible ministry and legislature.

10,000 LENS HOUSES RAZED

Huns Leave Not One Home Standing in Mining Town—City Completely Razed.

Paris, Oct. 17.—It will be from eighteen months to two years before it will become possible to take out any coal from the mines in the Lens region, which the Germans razed to the last of their ability before they retired from the city. An inspection of the mining properties has revealed. It is estimated that it will take five years to restore the normal production of the pits.

The inspection was made by the committee on mines of the chamber of deputies.

Of the 10,000 houses in Lens the visitors found not one left standing, the town having been completely razed.

DURAZZO TAKEN BY ITALIANS

Prisoners and Much Material Taken in Capture of Important Albanian Port.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Italian troops have occupied Durazzo, the Albanian port at which British and Italian naval forces recently landed and destroyed the important Austrian naval base.

A dispatch to the Italian embassy from Rome announcing the occupation of the Italians, forcing their way through enemy defenses on the hills of Durazzo and Sasso Rosso, entered the city capturing prisoners and material.

East of Durazzo Italian columns, advancing from Elbasan Sunday, overcame stubborn resistance of enemy rear guards at Kraba pass and continued their march.

Bands Get Big Payroll

St. Louis, Oct. 17.—Between \$15,000 and \$20,000 pay-roll money was stolen by five armed men, who entered the office of the Mount Olive-Staunton Coal company, two and one-half miles south of Staunton, Ill., at 1:45 in the afternoon. The robbers escaped in an automobile toward St. Louis.

Fond du Lac Banker Dies

Fond du Lac, Wis., Oct. 16.—G. A. Knapp, chairman of the board of directors of the First Fond du Lac National bank, died here, aged seventy. Mr. Knapp was a member of the assembly of 1880-87.

Daughter of Gompers Dies

Washington, Oct. 16.—Miss Sadie Gompers, twenty-three years old, daughter of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, died at her home here of Spanish influenza.

Civil Power Rules Huns

London, Oct. 15.—German military power has already been phased out of civil control in a complete and permanent fashion as far as politics is concerned, according to an interview with Matthias Erzberger, the central leader.

Tuberculosis Unit in Rome

Rome, Oct. 15.—The American Red Cross tuberculosis unit for Italy arrived here in charge of Dr. William C. White of Pittsburgh, head of the tuberculosis bureau of the Red Cross. The unit includes doctors and nurses.

Push Toward Montenegro

London, Oct. 12.—French troops operating in Serbia are pushing toward the Montenegrin frontier, according to the central news agency. The Serbian army has reached a line between 35 and 45 miles south of Nish.

Kaiser's Kin Made King

Stockholm, Oct. 12.—Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse, brother-in-law of the German emperor, was elected king of Finland on Wednesday night by the Finnish Diet. The republican members did not vote.

MAJ. GEN. W. H. HAY



Major General William H. Hay has been promoted to major general by the president. He is now commanding the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Infantry brigade, Twenty-second division, in France.

NEW FOOD RULINGS

REDUCTION IN MEAT PORTIONS CALLED FOR BY HOOVER.

Four Commandments and Twelve General Orders to Be Observed by Public.

Washington, Oct. 15.—Four food commandments and 12 general orders were issued by Food Administrator Hoover, to remain in effect until further notice. The four commandments are:

Three squares a day shall then eat, and no fourth meal; not even tea. Elaborate luncheons and banquets are unpractical; eat frugally and in time.

Reduce the use of china, linen and silver; serve side dishes in the same plate with the meat.

Don't make the menu resemble a directory; let it be simple, standard and maximum size of six by ten inches.

In general the order calls for reduction in meat portions, to be accompanied by a corresponding readjustment of prices, elimination of bacon, bread and meat as garnishes and other unnecessary restrictions on butter, cheese and sugar.

No. 3.—Prohibit serving of bread or bakery products which do not contain at least 20 per cent of wheat flour substitutes and flours portions of Victory bread to two ounces a person.

No. 4.—Prohibit use of bread or toast as garniture or under meat.

No. 5.—Prohibit public eating places not to place bread on tables until after the first course is served.

No. 6.—Restrict service of meat to one kind to a person per meal.

No. 7.—Prohibit use of bacon as a garniture.

No. 8.—Limit butter portions to one-half ounce per person per meal.

No. 9.—Prohibit the use of American cheese be limited to one-half ounce.

No. 10.—Continues prohibition against placing sugar bowls on tables or lunch counters and limits quantity to be served patrons to one teaspoonful or its equivalent per meal.

No. 11.—Continues prohibition against consumption of more than two pounds of sugar for every 100 meals served.

No. 12.—Prohibits display of food in any manner which may cause its deterioration so as to unfit it for human consumption.

No. 13.—Prohibits the use of ice cream containing more than 20 per cent butter fat.

Economy in the use of coffee, candy, icing, canned goods, cereals, fats and tea is strongly urged. Through operation of the program which is designed to replace the wheatless and meatless meals and days in free last year, it is hoped to save 17,000,000 tons of foodstuffs for shipment to American soldiers.

YANKEE PLANES STOP HUNS

Allied Armada of 450 Repulse Attack in Greatest Air Battle of History.

London, Oct. 15.—Agency dispatches tell the story of how an enemy counter-attack was wiped out by "an American-allied airplane armada," as one paper describes it. One account places the number of machines at 450, calling it the greatest air attack in history. American guns on the ground were credited with shooting down 32 enemy planes.

First suggest a further enemy retreat before Pershing's army.

The Pershing's army scattered units of Von Bohn's army are abandoning their arms as the Bulgarians recently did.

Kansas Lawyer Killed in France

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 17.—Maj. William J. Blair, formerly an attorney of Kansas City, was killed in action in the St. Mihiel salient on the French front September 12, according to a war department telegram.

Doctor Meets Dies

Fredericksburg, Va., Oct. 17.—Dr. Patrick Hunsell of Atlanta, Ga., who devised the system of weather airplanes now used by the United States weather bureau, died here. He was sixty-eight years of age.

Greeks and Serbs Liberated

Sofia, Oct. 16.—The Bulgarian minister of the interior has issued a decree liberating the Greek and Serbian subjects interned in concentration camps in Bulgaria and allowing them to return to their own country.

Nicaragua Buys \$35,000 in Bonds

San Juan Del Sur, Oct. 16.—The National Bank of Nicaragua has transmitted \$35,000 in subscriptions to the fourth Liberty loan. Loan subscriptions will continue to be received until the end of the month.

Dewey's Widow Buys Bonds

Washington, Oct. 15.—By wireless Secretary Daniels flashed to all the navy the stirring message that Mrs. George Dewey has purchased seven \$1,000 fourth Liberty loan bonds in the name of the navy.

Influenza Mask for Barber

New York, Oct. 15.—The Jersey City health board distributed gauze masks to barbers, which must be worn for the duration of the influenza epidemic, while cutting hair and shaving.

NO ARMISTICE TO BEASTS, PRESIDENT TELLS THE ENEMY

President Rejects Any Peace With the Prussian Kaiser.

EMPEROR MUST STEP OUT

Declares Autocracy Must Go, Submarines Quit and Murder Rule End—Allies Will Dictate Any Truce—Must End Atrocities.

Washington, Oct. 15.—In a forceful rejoinder, rejecting the Teutonic proposals for a compromise, President Wilson informed the German government that the peace will be dictated by the United States and the allies.

Wilson's Answer to Note.

"The text of the president's answer follows:

"The unqualified acceptance by the present German government and by a large majority of the Reichstag of the terms laid down by the president of the United States of America in his address to the congress of the United States on the 8th of January, 1918, and in his subsequent addresses justifies the president in making a frank and direct statement of his decision with regard to the communication of the German government of the 8th and 12th of October, 1918.

"It must be clearly understood that the process of evacuation and the conditions of an armistice are matters which must be left to the judgment and advice of the military advisers of the government of the United States and the allied governments, and the president feels it his duty to say that no arrangement can be accepted by the government of the United States which does not provide absolutely satisfactory safeguards and guarantees of the maintenance of the present military supremacy of the armies of the United States and the allies in the field.

Huns Must End Crimes

"It is his conviction that he can safely assume that this will also be the judgment and decision of the allied governments.

"The president feels that it is also his duty to add that neither the government of the United States nor, he is quite sure, the governments with which the government of the United States is associated as a belligerent, will consent to consider an armistice so long as the armed forces of Germany continue the illegal and inhuman practices which they still persist in.

"At the very time that the German government approaches the government of the United States with proposals of peace its submarines are engaged in sinking passenger ships at sea, and not the ships alone, but the very boats which their passengers are seeking to make their way to safety; and in their present enforced withdrawal from Flanders and France the German armies are pursuing a course of wanton destruction which has always been regarded as in direct violation of the rules and practices of civilized warfare.

"Cities and villages, if not destroyed, are being stripped of all they contain, not only, but very often of their very inhabitants.

"The nations associated against Germany cannot be expected to agree to a cessation of arms while acts of inhumanity, spoliation and desolation are being continued which they justly look upon with horror and with burning desire for vengeance.

"It is necessary, also in order that there may be no possibility of misunderstanding that the president should very solemnly call the attention of the government of Germany to the language and plain intent of one of the terms of peace which the German government has now accepted. It is contained in the address of the president delivered at Mount Vernon on the fourth of July last.

Must End Atrocities.

"It is as follows: 'The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world; or if it cannot be presently destroyed, at least its reduction to virtual impotence.'

"The power which has hitherto controlled the German nation is of the sort here described. It is within the choice of the German nation to alter it. The president's words just quoted naturally constitute a condition precedent to peace, if peace is to come by the action of the German people themselves.

"The president feels bound to say that the whole process of peace will, in his judgment, depend upon the definiteness and the satisfactory character of the guarantees which can be given in this fundamental matter.

"It is indispensable that the governments associated against Germany should know beyond a peradventure with whom they are dealing.

"The president will make a separate reply to the royal and imperial government of Austria-Hungary.

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration.

(Signed) "ROBERT LANSING."

"MR. FREDERICK OGBERLIN, Charge d'Affaires, ad interim, in charge of German interests in the United States."

By-Products

"We utilize everything but the squeal," remarked the manager of the slaughter.

"Couldn't we photograph that," inquired the foreman, "and let the ultimate consumer use it when he kicks about the price?"

Succeeded

Snap!—I made a perfect fool of myself today.

Miss Keen—How nice! I was sure you'd make something of yourself if you kept on trying.

Married Again

"I don't like to send out wedding cards," said Phyllis. "You know, I married the husband I got my divorce."

"I understand. Suppose you announce 'Under new management,' and let it go at that."

Sure Proof

"I am sure the owner of this auto did not run away after the smashup. He's above suspicion."

"I know that, because he is under the auto."

What He Accumulated

Church—"I understand your old friend has been quite successful since he moved to Chicago." Gotham—"That's right. He's had four wives already."

DRAFT MACHINERY WORKS SMOOTHLY

GENERAL CROWDER AND ASSISTANTS ARE HAVING LITTLE TROUBLE THIS TIME.

MEN RESPOND CHEERFULLY

War Draws Attention to the Fact That Thousands of Citizens of Alien Birth Do Not Understand the English Language.

By ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Washington.—General Crowder and his assistants in the provost marshal's office are having less difficulty in putting the new draft in operation than they anticipated. Experience with the first draft has been of great benefit. The machinery is in good working order and the men of the country have responded creditably to this demand upon them for more man power. One feature has been added which is expected to be of great assistance. This is the creation of legal advisory boards to aid the local boards in the determination of questions arising under the draft law. It is expected that the advice of the legal boards will save a lot of time at this end of the line.

Probably the most gratifying circumstance in connection with the new draft is the cheerful response of the men. The provost marshal general does not expect any great difficulty to be experienced by the men in the first draft. The whole country has grown more patriotic as the war has progressed.

War has taught the lesson that more attention should be given to immigrants in the future. When it is found that thousands upon thousands of men of alien birth but who have become American citizens and been drafted into the army, are yet unable to understand the language of the country, it means that there has been a faulty system somewhere. These men could not understand the orders given them, nor did they understand why they were called into military service. Hereafter it would be well to see that immigrants are taught the English language, or at least that they should be compelled to learn it when they become citizens. It might be well also to see to it that the alien living in this country should become citizens, or leave it. We have found a much too large alien population as a result of the draft law.

Congressman Walsh of Massachusetts, who has made himself unpopular with the members who want to print everything under the sun in the Congressional Record, and at the same time popularized himself with those who would like to see less waste in government printing, made a strong plea in the house for saving paper and printing bills. He showed that while the government was trying to curtail the use of paper, it was at the same time wasting paper in many ways. Congressman Mues of Michigan interjected a remark to the effect that the government printing office work this year would cost \$12,000,000, while many bureaus go outside and get a great amount of printing done by contract.

Because somewhere in the neighborhood of 25,000 physicians have wholly or partially withdrawn from private practice to engage in war work, the public health service has appealed to all people to remember that taking care of themselves is one way of expressing patriotism. One-third of the men registered under the first draft were rejected for physical disability, and in a majority of these cases the cause of rejection was some easily preventable or curable defect.

Besides making things hum at the producing end, the government is urging the use of factories and large buildings to aid in avoiding any repetition of last year's uncomfortable coal shortage. According to Van H. Manning, director of the bureau of mines, 45,000,000 tons of coal can be saved yearly by proper building and adjustment of fires, and this without the assistance of any miraculous agencies. Anything that can save 45,000,000 tons of coal for the United States is doing a good deal more than its bit in these war times.

Probably the most astounding thing the Germans of higher intelligence have encountered is the manner in which this country has gone into war. They never believed it was possible for the United States to mobilize, equip, train, ship and put into the fighting lines anything like an army. Just why they could not hark back to the war days and see how the United States raised two armies of great fighting material is a mystery. The Germans have made other errors. First they did not believe this country would go to war; and second they did not believe we could put an army in Europe.

They had some reason to believe we would not go to war for the pacifist sentiment was very strong. Then the Germans were misled by the pro-German element in this country. They believed that the Germans in the United States would have nerve enough to revolt and counteract the efforts of this country to be effective on the side of the allies. They had reason to entertain such ideas, but events show how mistaken they were. If there continues to be a firm idea to fight to a

Get Little for Rich Discovery. Some fifty years back an Irishman named O'Reilly, who had been a soldier in the British army, was offered by an African bushman a curious bright "pebble" which he had picked up nearby in exchange for a plug of tobacco. The white man closed with the offer, and later on submitted his pebble to a lapidary in Cape Town.

The expert at once pronounced it to be a very fine diamond, and, after some negotiation, O'Reilly sold it for

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK IN WISCONSIN

Neutrality countries have peace as well as war countries. The high cost of living has hit the neutrals harder in this particular than it has the war countries. In Holland, Sweden, Norway and Denmark the people are paying dearly for the war and if famine does not come upon them they will be fortunate. The cost of living is less in England and France than in this country, and the cost here is less than in the neutral countries.

The first thing Congressman Butler of Pennsylvania did on his return from a tour of inspection in France was to have read to him an official order issued by General Degoutte of the French army, who commanded a number of American troops during the recent allied advance. When Congressman Butler was visiting divisional headquarters General Degoutte handed him the order, expressly requesting that it be read to the house of representatives in order that members might know in what high esteem the American soldiers are held by their French brothers in arms. Butler translated the order, which proved to be a strong tribute to the Yanks' valor, and after it was read the house arranged to send General Degoutte an engraved copy of the proceedings, signed by Speaker Clark.

The growth of the use of drugs and opiates is likely to figure largely in the coming campaign for and against the prohibition of the national prohibition amendment. Congressman Mack of Missouri made an allusion to the subject in the house and at the same time had printed in the Record a mass of medical data showing that alcohol moderately used was not harmful, but necessary in some cases. At the same time it is doubtful if arguments like these or any other kind will stay the prohibition movement.

One of the prominent government officials told a story the other day which is worth repeating. An old colored man whom the official knew had a \$100 Liberty bond which some one wanted to buy from him for \$90. But the old fellow was wise. Why, he asked, should he give up one promise of the United States government to pay him \$100 with interest in exchange for the same government's promise to pay him \$90, without interest? If everybody who purchases a Liberty bond would stop and think calmly before selling it, he would par, he could not help but see that the old negro had the right idea. Both the bond and the currency are government promises and one is backed up by exactly the same security as the other—the honor and resources of the United States.

The belief is growing that government ownership of railroads, and of the telegraphs and telephones as well, has come to stay. While there may be many arguments for and against the policy, the most potent factor will be the votes of 2,000,000 men employed in the railroad service whose wages have been increased since the government took over the roads. It is true that the roads did not come out of the government's pocket, but are made up out of the federal treasury. No one knows better than these railroad employees that to return the railroads to private control and management will mean a reduction of their wages; the fact that the wage increases come out of the treasury rather than the earnings of the roads is a sufficient notice to the railroad men as to what will happen if the roads are returned to their former status. These 2,000,000 railroad men will vote to have the properties remain under government control; they will vote for men who will favor government ownership.

It is quite likely that the owners of the properties will also be satisfied to have the government control in control. They are now guaranteed the average dividends of the three years before the war, and that guarantee does not depend upon business conditions or the ideas of boards of directors. It is sure to come from the government. Finally, a large proportion of the former railroad employees in the higher positions are well satisfied to have the government service now, assured of their positions, and many of them are getting mighty good salaries.

Opinion is divided as to whether or not the courts will sustain the income tax on the salary of the president and federal judges. Some very ridiculous arguments were made about this tax. For instance, it was claimed that the independence of the executive and judiciary were endangered by it as an adverse congress could tax them into submission. An adverse congress desiring to coerce the executive or judiciary by such means could find a shorter cut by refusing to appropriate the salaries of these officials. Before any congress could coerce either the executive or the judiciary to any extent it is quite likely the people would disagree that congress with one having more sense.

The Spruce Brigade. Ten thousand soldiers of the National army, working like hammers with axes and chainsaws in the Puget sound area, are now getting out airplane spruce at the rate of 20,000,000 feet a month. This is due to the genius of Col. Bruce P. Disque of the aviation section of the signal corps.

\$55,000. He then returned to the spot, started digging, and found several small stones which brought him in a handsome fortune. But all the bushman—the original discoverer of the South African diamond fields—got out of his epoch-making find was a single cake of plug tobacco.

Deep sociological consideration is being given to Philadelphia's housing problem, which is now complicated by the necessity of providing for many shipbuilders.

Rabbits a Pest No Longer. Rabbits, which were once the curse of Australia, as they have been to a lesser extent in the southwestern United States, now are providing a profitable source of revenue and at the same time helping to win the war by increasing the food supply.

Official dispatches received at Washington say the British board of trade has ordered 600,000 crates of skinned rabbits, which will require the killing of 21,000,000 rabbits, weighing 30,000,000 pounds after dressing. Previous

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK IN WISCONSIN

Bau Claire.—Mrs. Louise Krueger and her son Frank have been bound over to the Circuit court on the charge of having killed Harry Jensen of Withee, in a battle between a posse and the Krueger brothers, alleged draft evaders, on Sept. 14. Mrs. Krueger was at home with her sons when they resisted arrest. Jensen was killed during the fighting and Krueger was wounded.

Madison.—That county treasurers who withhold large sums of inheritance taxes and report them at subsequent quarters, will be compelled to pay interest on the amounts so withheld, was the statement given out by the Treasurer Henry Johnson. One reasoner withheld \$10,000 an inheritance tax. He will be asked to make good the interest on this amount.

Madison.—The railroad commission issued an order granting a 7-cent street car fare to the Ashland, Light, Power and Street Railway company. The order provides that cash fares shall be 7 cents with six-tickets for 40 cents, while school children's tickets are increased from 2½ to 3½ cents. The order becomes effective on Oct. 16.

Madison.—In a statement issued here, State Treasurer Henry Johnson makes exception to certain statements made as to the finances of the state for alleged political reasons, and warns the municipalities to prepare for a decided decrease in income taxes if the proposed excess profits tax pending before congress becomes a law.

Madison.—Re-routing of milk routes and a central delivery system in some cities were suggested as possible means of cutting down the cost of production, at a conference here of Senator George S. Skogmo, River Falls, and Assemblyman H. J. Grell, Johnson Creek, members of the legislative marketing committee.

Fond du Lac.—Immediate consolidation of the Soo line and St. Paul Passenger and freight depot in Fond du Lac and Oshkosh has been recommended by Superintendents Van Viet of the St. Paul line and F. W. Urbahn of the Soo line with F. D. Pendell of the North-Western railroad concurring.

Wausau.—Thirteen members of the Marathon County Bee Keepers' association this year realized a total of 52,650 pounds of honey according to reports received at the fall meeting held in Wausau. Lewis Francisco of Mosinee reported the largest amount, eleven tons of honey being the product of his bee colonies this season.

La Crosse.—Because Health Commissioner J. M. Furstman had taken a stand against closing schools to check epidemic of Spanish influenza, Mayor A. A. Bentley called in two members of the board of health and without Furstman's consent, issued an order closing all schools, churches and theaters.

Wausau.—Mr. and Mrs. Gust Anderson have the distinction of having their only four sons in national service. Alford, 29, is in the overseas army; Alford, 26, is at the Great Lakes Naval station; Alford, 23, is in overseas work; and Harold, 21, is attending an army school in Kansas.

Madison.—Because of the shortage of American cheese, state hotel chairman for the food administration thru-out the country have been asked to eliminate all cheese from the free lunch counters, serving at such lunches only crackers, pickles and olives.

Marinette.—Matthias Rauner has six sons in the service—Edward, a spruce soldier; Charles, in England; Max, in Washington; Matthias, in France; Ernest, in Rockford, Ill., and Emil, recently inducted.

Marinette.—Marinette is planning a \$50,000 Liberty loan memorial for the boys of the county who made the supreme sacrifice during the war. Subscriptions will be voluntary. The plan originated here.

Fond du Lac.—Mrs. Rebecca W. Bass, a Wisconsin pioneer, aged 88 years, died here. She traveled widely and celebrated her seventieth year by a tour of the Holy Land.

Wausau.—Otto Henkelman of the town of Hewitt killed two wolves, who were about to attack a litter of pigs. He reports many wolves in the locality.

Peshigo.—John M. Butler, civil war veteran, is suing for a divorce, charging, cruelly and accusing his wife of calling him a pro-German.

Neenah.—The local chapter of the Red Cross shipped fifteen boxes containing 2,555 articles for Belgians. The boxes weighed 3,400 pounds.

La Crosse.—Camp Robinson, near Sparta, where 8,000 artillerymen were trained during the summer, has been closed for the winter.

Madison.—The university of Wisconsin has among its students a man who is totally blind and who is attempting to earn his way through college as a piano tuner. He is John T. Kostuck, six feet in stature, athletic and possessed of an optimistic temperament.

PLUMBING HINTS WORTH HEEDING

Fundamental Rules That Every Builder Should Know.

TRAPS OF MUCH IMPORTANCE

Demanded by Laws of Health and the Building Ordinances of Most Cities—Cleanout Also Is Essential.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 327 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose three-cent stamp for reply.

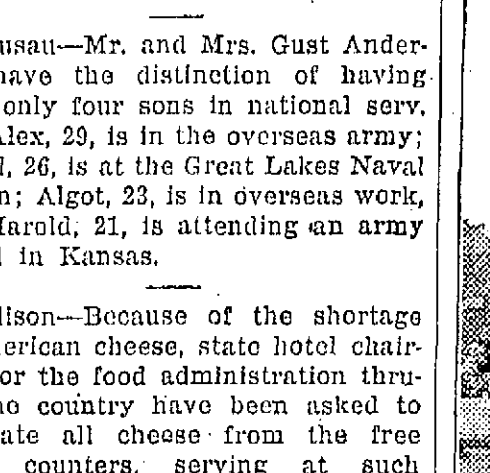
By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

What constitutes good plumbing in the modern home is a question that comes up to every present-day home builder or house remodeler. It is a question that can be answered in a number of ways, and my purpose here is not to tell you how you can install your own plumbing in this good looking house design and make a sanitary job of it, but, on the contrary, to give you such information that you will be able to see that the plumber gives you the best job he is capable of for the amount of money which you give him for that purpose, for I do not believe that any man, however handy he may be with tools, can do as good a job of plumbing as a licensed plumber can, nor should he attempt to do so.

However, there is no doubt that anyone who contemplates installing plumbing in his premises can effect an appreciable saving both of patience and money by learning for himself some of the fundamental rules about plumbing.

With reference to the design illustrated, we have a floor plan which meets the needs of American standards and customs for the modest home. It is only 22 feet wide, and so will go on a narrow lot if necessary. There is a comfortable porch across the front. A good-sized living room takes up about half of the main floor, and a well lighted dining room occupies one end of this room, providing a third bedroom. The dining room and kitchen are well arranged. A stairway to the second floor, and also the cellar stairs, work in well both for economy and convenience.

Do not use an iron water-back in your coal range. If you wish to save yourself annoyance and trouble, use instead either a copper or brass water-back. The cost will be greater but it will be an economy in the end. For the rest from the water-back is sure to collect in the bottom of the



He Can't Describe the Type Exactly.

among the birches with a nice girl waiting for you, and a little curly head with brown, bramble-scratched knees, running down the pathway calling "Daddy."

There are two other inchelers in this office. They're sitting on the ward forty. They want to get married the worst kind of way, but they don't know how to go about it.

Here's His Dream Girl. Asked to describe his dream girl, Andrews said: "She can be either a brunette or a blonde, but neither too large nor too small. She must be nice. I don't want any girl who dances, as that kind wants to go around with other men. I'd like it if she went to church, and was quiet and domestic in her tastes."

"Like the girls in Elgin?" he was asked. "Yes—like Elgin girls."

WIFE BEATS UP HUSBAND

Comes Home Drunk, Starts Rough House and Gets the Worst of It.

Airon, O.—The other night officers found an Akron man lying on the sidewalk in front of his home. He was bleeding from several wounds, and looked as though he had passed through a thrashing machine. He could not tell what happened to him. The officers questioned his wife. "Sure, I did it," she said. "He came home intoxicated and raised a rough house with me and the children, so I beat him up."

Fought Fire in Dream—Hurt

New Albany, Ind.—Robert A. Utz, a city fireman here, dreamed he was fighting a blaze and during his sleep he twisted his body in such a manner that his shoulder was dislocated. He will not be able to return to his duties for some time. He had a similar experience some time ago.

Pulls Off Man's Toe

Latrobe, Pa.—John Nimick is minus a toe and a local "bonesetter" is in trouble as a result. When the toe did not respond to treatment, Nimick says, a strap was fastened to it and the doctor and an assistant pulled until the toe came off at the second joint.

Steals Shave and Haircut

Atlanta, Ga.—One shave and one haircut and nine excellent razors were stolen from Pound's barber shop in South Broad street recently. The only clue was hair, scattered on the floor.

Only a Dehorned Bull

Pratt, Kan.—A posse searching for the supposed would-be slayer of S. Lucas, a farmer living south of town, was called off when Mr. Lucas recovered sufficiently to tell that he had been attacked by a dehorned bull. He was in the pasture when the bull attacked him, but managed to get to the house. He was unable to talk for some time, and his family, thinking he had been strangled, called for help. Officers brought out bloodhounds to run down the assailant.

D'Jo Ever Think?

A man can pass for a girl on the street, pictures himself in love with her, married to her, construct a whole romance in the twinkling of an eye. Does a girl ever do this? Who can answer for them the mysteries of the feminine mind?—Kansas City Journal.

PLUMBING HINTS WORTH HEEDING

Fundamental Rules That Every Builder Should Know.

TRAPS OF MUCH IMPORTANCE

Demanded by Laws of Health and the Building Ordinances of Most Cities—Cleanout Also Is Essential.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 327 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose three-cent stamp for reply.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

What constitutes good plumbing in the modern home is a question that comes up to every present-day home builder or house remodeler. It is a question that can be answered in a number of ways, and my purpose here is not to tell you how you can install your own plumbing in this good looking house design and make a sanitary job of it, but, on the contrary, to give you such information that you will be able to see that the plumber gives you the best job he is capable of for the amount of money which you give him for that purpose, for I do not believe that any man, however handy he may be with tools, can do as good a job of plumbing as a licensed plumber can, nor should he attempt to do so.

However, there is no doubt that anyone who contemplates installing plumbing in his premises can effect an appreciable saving both of patience and money by learning for himself some of the fundamental rules about plumbing.

With reference to the design illustrated, we have a floor plan which meets the needs of American standards and customs for the modest home. It is only 22 feet wide, and so will go on a narrow lot if necessary. There is a comfortable porch across the front. A good-sized living room takes up about half of the main floor, and a well lighted dining room occupies one end of this room, providing a third bedroom. The dining room and kitchen are well arranged. A stairway to the second floor, and also the cellar stairs, work in well both for economy and convenience.

Do not use an iron water-back in your coal range. If you wish to save yourself annoyance and trouble, use instead either a copper or brass water-back. The cost will be greater but it will be an economy in the end. For the rest from the water-back is sure to collect in the bottom of the



He Can't Describe the Type Exactly.

among the birches with a nice girl waiting for you, and a little curly head with brown, bramble-scratched knees, running down the pathway calling "Daddy."

There are two other inchelers in this office. They're sitting on the ward forty. They want to get married the worst kind of way, but they don't know how to go about it.

Here's His Dream Girl. Asked to describe his dream girl, Andrews said: "She can be either a brunette or a blonde, but neither too large nor too small. She must be nice. I don't want any girl who dances, as that kind wants to go around with other men. I'd like it if she went to church, and was quiet and domestic in her tastes."

"Like the girls in Elgin?" he was asked. "Yes—like Elgin girls."

WIFE BEATS UP HUSBAND

Comes Home Drunk, Starts Rough House and Gets the Worst of It.

Airon, O.—The other night officers found an Akron man lying on the sidewalk in front of his home. He was bleeding from several wounds, and looked as though he had passed through a thrashing machine. He could not tell what happened to him. The officers questioned his wife. "Sure, I did it," she said. "He came home intoxicated and raised a rough house with me and the children, so I beat him up."

Fought Fire in Dream—Hurt

New Albany, Ind.—Robert A. Utz, a city fireman here, dreamed he was fighting a blaze and during his sleep he twisted his body in such a manner that his shoulder was dislocated. He will not be able to return to his duties for some time. He had a similar experience some time ago.

Pulls Off Man's Toe

Latrobe, Pa.—John Nimick is minus a toe and a local "bonesetter" is in trouble as a result. When the toe did not respond to treatment, Nimick says, a strap was fastened to it and the doctor and an assistant pulled until the toe came off at the second joint.

Steals Shave and Haircut

Atlanta, Ga.—One shave and one haircut and nine excellent razors were stolen from Pound's barber shop in South Broad street recently. The only clue was hair, scattered on the floor.

Only a Dehorned Bull

Pratt, Kan.—A posse searching for the supposed would-be slayer of S. Lucas, a farmer living south of town, was called off when Mr. Lucas recovered sufficiently to tell that he had been attacked by a dehorned bull. He was in the pasture when the bull attacked him, but managed to get to the house. He was unable to talk for some time, and his family, thinking he had been strangled, called for help. Officers brought out bloodhounds to run down the assailant.

D'Jo Ever Think?

A man can pass for a girl on the street, pictures himself in love with her, married to her, construct a whole romance in the twinkling of an eye. Does a girl ever do this? Who can answer for them the mysteries of the feminine mind?—Kansas City Journal.

stilled on account of the small additional cost, is the grease trap for the kitchen sink. This consists of a receptacle placed under the sink, which receives all of the waste matter from the sink and passes it through this trap, which is surrounded by a water-cooled chamber, cooling the greasy water and forming a solid cake of grease, which can be easily removed from the trap by taking off the cover. The trap is cooled by connecting the cold water pipe in such a manner that all water drawn through this cooling chamber without coming in contact in any way with the grease chamber. This trap can also be placed outside and buried in the ground, having a vent pipe taken from it and carried above the roof; this vent pipe will then act like a chimney, and draw all odors from the trap and discharge them above the roof.

Refrigerator Drain Big Aid

This is also one of the important items of good plumbing that bears a very close relation to the health of the family. We are all familiar with the nuisance of placing a pan under the refrigerator to catch the dripping water from the melted ice; how often it is forgotten and runs over, spilling the contents on the floor. This can be easily avoided by placing a drip pan to a pipe having a trap, and discharging this pipe into an open sink, which has a faucet connected to it and a vented pipe. Do not by any means connect this waste pipe to any of the waste or soil pipes of the other fixtures, so there will be positively no opportunity for any odors or gases from the soil lines going back into the house. This is very important, and does not at all times receive the care and attention that it should. See that this pipe is regularly and often cleaned out with boiling water, as all ice is not pure; and there are particles of dirt and other matter that are often left in the pipe. The trap under the safe need not be vented, it is only an additional guard to prevent odors from passing back into the refrigerator.

Do not use an iron water-back in your coal range. If you wish to save yourself annoyance and trouble, use instead either a copper or brass water-back. The cost will be greater but it will be an economy in the end. For the rest from the water-back is sure to collect in the bottom of the

Do not use an iron water-back in your coal range. If you wish to save yourself annoyance and trouble, use instead either a copper or brass water-back. The cost will be greater but it will be an economy in the end. For the rest from the water-back is sure to collect in the bottom of the

Do not use an iron water-back in your coal range. If you wish to save yourself annoyance and trouble, use instead either a copper or brass water-back. The cost will be greater but it will be an economy in the end. For the rest from the water-back is sure to collect in the bottom of the

Do not use an iron water-back in your coal range. If you wish to save yourself annoyance and trouble, use instead either a copper or brass water-back. The cost will be greater but it will be an economy in the end. For the rest from the water-back is sure to collect in the bottom of the

Do not use an iron water-back in your coal range. If you wish to save yourself annoyance and trouble, use instead either a copper or brass water-back. The cost will be greater but it will be an economy in the end. For the rest from the water-back is sure to collect in the bottom of the

Do not use an iron water-back in your coal range. If you wish to save yourself annoyance and trouble, use instead either a copper or brass water-back. The cost will be greater but it will be an economy in the end. For the rest from the water-back is sure to collect in the bottom of the

Do not use an iron water-back in your coal range. If you wish to save yourself annoyance and trouble, use instead either a copper or brass water-back. The cost will be greater but it will be an economy in the end. For the rest from the water-back is sure to collect in the bottom of the

Do not use an iron water-back in your coal range. If you wish to save yourself annoyance and trouble, use instead either a copper or brass water-back. The cost will be greater but it will be an economy in the end. For the rest from the water-back is sure to collect in the bottom of the

Do not use an iron water-back in your coal range. If you wish to save yourself annoyance and trouble, use instead either a copper or brass water-back. The cost will be greater but it will be an economy in the end. For the rest from the water-back is sure to collect in the bottom of the

Do not use an iron water-back in your coal range. If you wish to save yourself annoyance and trouble, use instead either a copper or brass water-back. The cost will be greater but it will be an economy in the end. For the rest from the water-back is sure to collect in the bottom of the

Do not use an iron water-back in your coal range. If you wish to save yourself annoyance and trouble, use instead either a copper or brass water-back. The cost will be greater but it will be an economy in the end. For the rest from the water-back is sure to collect in the bottom of the

Do not use an iron water-back in your coal range. If you wish to save yourself annoyance and trouble, use instead either a copper or brass water-back. The cost will be greater but it will be an economy in the end. For the rest from the water-back is sure to collect in the bottom of the

Do not use an iron water-back in your coal range. If you wish to save yourself annoyance and trouble, use instead either a copper or brass water-back. The cost will be greater but it will be an economy in the end. For the rest from the water-back is sure to collect in the bottom of the

Do not use an iron water-back in your coal range. If you wish to save yourself annoyance and trouble, use instead either a copper or brass water-back. The cost will be greater but it will be an economy in the end. For the rest from the water-back is sure to collect in the bottom of the

Do not use an iron water-back in your coal range. If you wish to save yourself annoyance and trouble, use instead either a copper or brass water-back. The cost will be greater but it will be an economy in the end. For the rest from the water-back is sure to collect in the bottom of the

Do not use an iron water-back in your coal range. If you wish to save yourself annoyance and trouble, use instead either a copper or brass water-back. The cost will be greater but it will be an economy in the end. For the rest from the water-back is sure to collect in the bottom of the

'IDEAL HUSBAND' SEEKS A BRIDE

Young, Good Looking, and Well Behaved, Offers Self for Matrimony.

PUTS AD IN PAPER

Candidate Must Be Nice, Either Brunette or Blonde, but Neither Too Large Nor Too Small.

Chicago.—Perhaps it is because there are so many available Jackies in town. Or perhaps Alvin L. Andrews, like many Chicago boys, is a shrinking violet.

But, at any rate, the girls around here seem to have overlooked a lot. Bashfulness, as in the case of John Alden, may be carried too far. He is a young man who goes to such extremes as young Andrews, who is a city hall employee, advertised for a wife in the Elgin newspapers.

He has been to Elgin once and seen the girls. He couldn't describe the type exactly, but they were the kind he liked. They were "nice girls," as he expressed it.

Here's What He Offers. Andrews wants a wife, and offers the following inducements: A husband who stays home nights and who never plays cards. A husband who neither drinks nor chews. Good looks—tall and attractive. Money in the bank. Two Liberty bonds. A good salary.

"Yes, he said, 'I despaired of ever meeting the kind of girl I want. While I always have lived at home, I'm very lonesome. What I want is a home of my own—a little bungalow, you know, with a garden and a porch.'

U-BOAT MENACE IS NOW GREATEST

Sir Eric Geddes Tells Members of Pilgrim Society of Danger.

SAYS NEED NEVER GREATER

First Lord of British Admiralty Calls on U. S. to Speed Destroyers and Anti-Submarine Devices—War to Just Peace.

New York, Oct. 16.—Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the British admiralty, asserted the U-boat menace today is "greater than it ever was."

Speaking at a dinner given by the Pilgrim society, Sir Eric said that within the last few days he and Vice Admiral Sir Ludovic Duff of the allied navy had discussed the situation with Secretary Daniels and Admiral Benson, and that "complete unity of view" had been reached. He said:

"It is with Mr. Daniels' full concurrence that I make this statement, that there is no greater service that can be rendered by the civilians of the United States today than to expedite the output of destroyers and anti-submarine craft and appliances of every description."

"Your secretary of the navy is pressing upon contractors and workmen the naval order 'Full speed ahead' in this work of paramount importance."

"There is no greater need today than for the utmost naval effort against the great offensive of the submarine war machine, and which the allied navies will defeat as they have defeated every other effort of the enemy. But that defeat can be assured only if this need is recognized and the wants of the two navies supplied."

Sir Eric declared it is the British admiralty's opinion that the U-boat menace "is now and has been and that it is not dead. He warned:

"Indeed, it is greater today than it ever was. The effort is greater than ever. I think we are approaching a point where submarine warfare is again the weakest front of the allied navies. It is the one which we must resist the temptation to think of the political situation, there were two things he was convinced had not changed. He said:

"One is our absolute loyalty to those nations associated with us, and the other is our determination to continue the war and not be diverted until we have secured the peace which could justify all this terrible suffering and destruction brought about by the iniquity of our common enemy."

"We must not relax the muscles of our fighting arm nor our war effort in any anticipation of an early peace. To do so would render any discussion prolonged and less satisfactory."

MUST KEEP UP FULL SPEED

Secretary Says Peace Talk Shall Not Interfere With the Liberty Loan.

Washington, Oct. 16.—"Whatever be the result of the peace proposals, the war department must proceed at full speed with men and supplies, and the people must support the army until the boys are back with the fruits of victory safe and assured."

Secretary of War Baker, home from seven weeks' intensive study of the western battle line, brought the above findings to a nation discussing the Teutonic peace reply.

850 NEWSPAPERS SUCCUMB

Constantly Rising Price of Print Paper Forces Publications to Close Shops.

Chicago, Oct. 16.—The war's effect upon newspapers was told at a meeting of the Indiana Daily Press association in the Hotel La Salle. According to H. N. Kellogg, chairman of the special standing committee of the association, labor conditions have forced the consolidation of 250 daily papers in the United States and the suspension of 850 papers since the war began.

ILLINOIS THEATERS CLOSED

Fight on Influenza Shuts All Places of Amusement and Some Schools.

Chicago, Oct. 16.—All theaters in Illinois, including showing picture houses, will be closed for an indefinite period.

The action was ordered by the executive committee of the emergency commission recently created to combat the influenza-pneumonia epidemic.

Duchess in County Council

London, Oct. 16.—Duchess of Argyll, formerly Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt of New York, was elected a member of the London county council to represent West Southwark, a working-class district of London.

Navy Man Missing; Another Lost

Washington, Oct. 17.—Fate of a Marine is missing from the U. S. S. Senechal and John T. Matthews of Washington, D. C., has been reported lost from the steamship Lark City.

Capture Nish; Push Beyond

London, Oct. 17.—The new Serbian Nish on Saturday Serbian forces took possession of the enemy's positions north of the town, according to the Serbian official statement. French cavalry have occupied the Bela Palanka.

K. of C. Club Opened in Paris

Paris, Oct. 17.—The new Knights of Columbus club for allied soldiers was opened by Edward L. Hoar, general commissioner for Europe of the Knights of Columbus, in the presence of several prominent Americans.

Capture 105,000 in Week

Paris, Oct. 17.—During the past week the allied forces captured more than 105,000 prisoners, it was estimated. Their total captures since July 18 now amount to more than 500,000.

German Envoy Quits Sofia

Basel, Oct. 17.—The German minister to Bulgaria, Dr. Otto von Sotter, after a long stay in Sofia, has been ordered to leave the city. He was accompanied by the Frankfort Gazette.

GENERAL JOANNO



General Joanno, commander of the Greek army, who aided the allied forces to smash the Bulgarian lines, resulting in the complete surrender of Bulgaria.

366 U. S. TROOPS LOST

DROWNED WHEN TRANSPORT IS WRECKED IN COLLISION.

Otranto Goes Down Off Italy Island After Being Struck by Another Vessel.

London, Oct. 14.—Three hundred and sixty-six American soldiers lost their lives in a collision between the 12,000-ton British steamer Otranto and another British vessel off Italy island. More than 1,000 were aboard the Otranto, including 700 American soldiers and a crew of nearly 300.

Islay is one of the islands of the inner Hebrides off the southwest coast of Scotland near North channel, which separates Scotland and Ireland.

A hundred bodies have already been washed ashore.

The Otranto collided in a stormy sea with the steamship Kashmir. The collision was due to a failure of the Otranto's steering gear, it is reported.

As the Otranto was being driven toward the rocky coast of the island British destroyers hastened to the rescue and did heroic work.

Most of the soldiers jumped overboard. The first destroyer picked up all she could possibly hold, being compelled to stow away when overloaded. This destroyer raced to shore with between 300 and 350 survivors.

Twenty soldiers that had jumped overboard were seen to be hurled by the sea against the island's rocks. They were later rescued while clinging to wreckage and were taken to Belfast.

The Otranto was hurled against the reefs before it was possible for the destroyer which arrived first on the scene to give further aid.

The Otranto was a vessel of 12,124 gross tons, built in 1900 and owned by the Oriental Steamship Navigation company. She hailed from Belfast.

The Kashmir is a vessel of 8,841 tons, built in 1915 and owned by the Peninsular & Oriental Steamship & Navigation company. She hailed from Greenock.

FRENCH CUT FINN RELATIONS

Calling of German Prince to Throne Brings About Break With the Paris Government.

Paris, Oct. 16.—France has broken off the semi-official diplomatic relations which have existed with Finland, it is officially announced. The action was taken because the Finnish diet, having by a coup d'etat substituted a monarch for a republic, called a German prince to the throne. French interests in Finland will be in charge of a consular agent at Helsinki.

INJURED IN U-BOAT ATTACK

Capt. H. R. Cone, in Charge of Naval Airship Service, Was on Torpedoed Ship.

Dublin, Oct. 14.—Capt. H. R. Cone, in charge of the American naval airship service, was among the passengers of the steamship Lestah, which was sunk by a German submarine. Captain Cone is suffering from a broken leg.

DEMAND KAISER'S ABDICATION

Socialists in Convention at Munich Publicly Ask Him and Crown Prince to Quit.

Zurich, Oct. 16.—The first public demand for the abdication of the kaiser and the crown prince has just been made at a German socialist convention at Munich, Bavaria.

Wilson & Co. Are Cleared

Washington, Oct. 17.—Wilson & Co., Chicago packers, have been cleared of charges alleging sale of bad meat to the army, which have been pending before the federal trade commission since last March.

Polenars Visits Argonne Front

Paris, Oct. 17.—President Polenars visited the Argonne front Sunday. Verdun is still being bombarded daily by long-distance German guns. An American picket formed the guard of honor for the president.

Martial Law in Constantinople

Paris, Oct. 15.—A rumor was circulated in the Paris bourse that Constantinople had been declared under martial law. Ottoman values jumped three and four points. Turkish securities were in great demand.

Page Home Critically Ill

New York, Oct. 15.—Walter Hines Page, retiring American ambassador to Great Britain, arrived here from England critically ill. He is suffering from heart disease. He was brought ashore on a stretcher.

Postmen Deliver Messages

Washington, Oct. 14.—Postmen with in a few days will begin delivering telegrams messages classed as "night letters." Deliveries of telegrams other than night letters by telegraph messengers will continue for the present.

Yanks Cause Fuel Shortage

London, Oct. 14.—The American army in France, held responsible for Britain's coal shortage, American soldiers went more warmly than the British, being accustomed to heated rooms.

WILSON TO GIVE AUSTRIANS TIME

He Wants Them to Realize That They Are Fighting Now Only for Hohenzollerns.

WON'T REPLY FOR SOME DAYS

Turkish Situation Is Much the Same—Washington Thinks Scheidemann, the Socialist, May Succeed Prince Max as Chancellor.

Washington, Oct. 17.—President Wilson will let his decision regarding the German peace maneuvers sink into the minds of the Austro-Hungarian people before sending his answer to their government's appeal.

It was indicated today that it would be some days before the president replied to the Austrian throne. By that time, it was pointed out, the people of that country would have time to realize and think over the fact that they are now fighting primarily to retain the Hohenzollern autocracy—and it is confidently believed here that they will not wish to do that.

Presumably the same situation applies with respect to Turkey. The government will take its time in answering both notes, and the Turkish situation differs from the rest in that the United States and Turkey are not at war.

State department information is that conditions in Austria-Hungary are constantly growing worse. Political conditions particularly are bad.

There are certain indications in press and governmental reports that Prince Max will not hold the post of German chancellor long. Scheidemann, socialist leader, appears to be slated for the place.

Elevation of a socialist to that place, a real political reform in Germany. On the other hand, it was pointed out that Scheidemann has more or less consistently done the bidding of the German government itself. Further, government officials said, the main thing wanted by this country is that the people of the chancellor is of comparative insignificance. So, too, is the identity of the titular head of Germany, it was stated.

It was added that the kaiser could be retained as a figurehead so long as the German people controlled the government and had a responsible ministry and legislature.

10,000 LENS HOUSES RAZED

Huns Leave Not One Home Standing in Mining Town—City Completely Razed.

Paris, Oct. 17.—It will be from eighteen months to two years before it will become possible to take out any coal from the mines in the Lens region, which the Germans damaged to the best of their ability before they retreated from the city, an inspection of the mining properties has revealed. It is estimated that it will take five years to restore the normal production of the pits.

The inspection was made by the committee on mines of the chamber of deputies.

Of the 10,000 houses in Lens the town having been completely razed.

DURAZZO TAKEN BY ITALIANS

Prisoners and Much Material Taken in Capture of Important Albanian Port.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Italian troops have occupied Durazzo, the Albanian port at which British and Italian naval forces recently raided and destroyed the important Austrian naval base.

A dispatch to the Italian embassy from Rome announcing the occupation says the Italians, forcing their way through heavy defenses on the hills of Palajuh and Sasso Rosso, entered the city capturing prisoners and material.

East of Durazzo Italian columns, advancing from Titusburg Sunday, overcame the resistance of enemy command posts at Kraba pass and continued their march.

Bandits Get Big Payroll

St. Louis, Oct. 17.—Between \$15,000 and \$20,000 pay-roll money was stolen by five armed men, who entered the office of the Mount Olive-Stanton Coal company, two and one-half miles south of Stanton, Ill., at 1:45 in the afternoon. The robbers escaped in an automobile toward St. Louis.

Fond du Lac Banker Dies

Fond du Lac, Wis., Oct. 16.—G. A. Knapp, chairman of the board of directors of the First Fond du Lac National bank, died here, aged seventy. Mr. Knapp was a member of the assembly of 1898-97.

Daughter of Gompers Dies

Washington, Oct. 16.—Miss Sadie Gompers, twenty-three years old, daughter of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, died at her home here of Spanish influenza.

Civil Power Rules Huns

London, Oct. 15.—German military power has already been placed under civil control in a complete and permanent fashion as far as politics is concerned, according to an interview with Matthias Erzberger, the centrist leader.

Tuberculosis Unit in Rome

Rome, Oct. 15.—The American Red Cross tuberculosis unit for Italy arrived here in charge of Dr. William C. White of Pittsburgh, head of the tuberculosis bureau of the Red Cross. The unit includes doctors and nurses.

Push Toward Montenegro

London, Oct. 15.—Pushing toward Serbia are pushing toward the Montenegrin frontier, according to the Central News Agency. The Serbian army has reached a line between 15 and 15 miles south of Nish.

Kaiser's Kin Made King

Stockholm, Oct. 12.—Prince Frederick of the German Empire, brother-in-law of the German emperor, was elected king of Finland on Wednesday night by the Finnish parliament. The republican members did not vote.

MAJ. GEN. W. H. HAY



Brig. Gen. William H. Hay has been promoted to major general by the president. He is now commanding the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Infantry brigade, thirty-second division, in France.

NEW FOOD RULINGS

REDUCTION IN MEAT PORTIONS CALLED FOR BY HOOVER.

Four Commandments and Twelve General Orders to Be Observed by Public.

Washington, Oct. 15.—Four food commandments and 12 general orders were issued by Food Administrator Hoover, to remain in effect until further notice. The four commandments are:

Three squares a day shall then eat, and no fourth meal; not even tea. Elaborate luncheons and banquets are unpatriotic; eat frugally and in the home.

Reduce the use of china, linen and silver; serve side dishes in the same way as the main course.

Don't make the menu resemble a directory; let it be simple, standard and maximum size of six by ten inches.

In general the order calls for reduction in meat portions, to be accompanied by a corresponding readjustment of prices, elimination of bacon, bread and toast as garnitures and a servance of closer restrictions on butter, cheese and sugar.

No. 1.—Prohibits serving of bread or bakery products which do not contain at least 20 per cent of wheat flour substitutes and limits portions of Victory bread to two ounces a person.

No. 2.—Prohibits use of bread or toast as garniture or under meat.

No. 3.—Prohibits public eating places not to place bread on tables until after the first course is served.

No. 4.—Restricts service of meat to one kind to a person per meal.

No. 5.—Prohibits use of bacon as a garniture.

No. 6.—Limits butter portions to one-half ounce per person per meal.

No. 7.—Requests that portions of American cheese be limited to one-half ounce.

No. 8.—Continues prohibition against placing sugar bowls on tables or lunch counters and limits quantity to be served patrons to one teaspoonful or its equivalent.

No. 9.—Continues prohibition against consumption of more than two pounds of sugar for every 60 meals served.

No. 10.—Prohibits burning or other waste of food.

No. 11.—Prohibits display of food in any manner which may cause its deterioration so as to result in human consumption.

No. 12.—Prohibits service of ice cream containing over 20 per cent butter fat.

Economy in the use of coffee, candy, icing, canned goods, cereals, fats and oils is strongly urged. Through operation of the program which is designed to replace the wheateas and meatless meals and days in force last year, it is hoped to save 17,500,000 tons of foodstuffs for shipment to America's allies.

YANKEE PLANES STOP HUNS

Allied Armada of 450 Repulses Attack in Greatest Air Battle of History.

London, Oct. 15.—Agency dispatches tell the story of how an enemy counter-attack was wiped out by "an American-allies airplane armada," as one paper describes it. On account of the number of machines at 450, calling it the greatest air battle in history. American guns on the ground were credited with shooting down 32 enemy planes.

Fires suggest a further enemy retreat before Pershing's army.

The Paris Times says the units of Von Bohm's army are abandoning their arms as the Bulgarians recently did.

Kansas Lawyer Killed in France

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 17.—Major William J. Bland, formerly an attorney in Kansas City, was killed in action in the St. Mihiel salient on the French front September 12, according to a war department telegram.

Doctor Meets Dies

Fredericksburg, Va., Oct. 17.—Dr. Patrick Hues Mel of Atlanta, Ga., who devised the system of weather signals, died here of Spanish influenza. He was sixty-eight years of age.

Greeks and Serbs Liberated

Sofia, Oct. 16.—The Bulgarian minister of the interior has issued a decree liberating the Greek and Serbian subjects interned in concentration camps in Bulgaria and allowing them to return to their own country.

Nicaragua Buys \$35,000 in Bonds

San Juan del Sur, Oct. 16.—The National Bank of Nicaragua has transmitted \$35,000 in subscriptions to the fourth Liberty loan. Loan subscriptions will continue to be received until the end of the month.

Dewey's Widow Buys Bonds

Washington, Oct. 15.—By wireless Secretary Daniels flashed to all the navy the stirring message that Mrs. George Dewey has purchased seven \$1,000 fourth Liberty loan bonds in the name of the navy.

NO ARMISTICE TO BEASTS, PRESIDENT TELLS THE ENEMY

President Rejects Any Peace With the Prussian Kaiser.

EMPEROR MUST STEP OUT

Declares Autocracy Must Go, Submarines Quit and Murder Rule End—Allies Will Dictate Any Truce—Must End Atrocities.

Washington, Oct. 15.—In a forceful rejoinder, rejecting the Teutonic proposals for a compromise, President Wilson informed the German government that peace will be dictated by the United States and the allies.

The text of the president's answer follows:

"The unqualified acceptance by the present German government and by a large majority of the reichstag of the terms laid down by the president of the United States of America in his address to the congress of the United States on the 8th of January, 1918, and in his subsequent addresses justifies the president in making a frank and direct statement of his decision with regard to the communication of the German government of the 8th and 12th of October, 1918.

"It must be clearly understood that the process of evacuation and the conditions of an armistice are matters which must be left to the judgment and advice of the military advisers of the government of the United States and the allied governments, and the president feels it his duty to say that no arrangement can be accepted by the government of the United States which does not provide absolutely satisfactory safeguards and guarantees of the maintenance of the armistice of the United States and the allies in the field.

"He feels confident that he can safely assume that this will also be the judgment and decision of the allied governments."

"The president feels that it is also his duty to add that neither the government of the United States nor, he is quite sure, the governments with which the government of the United States is associated as a belligerent, will consent to consider an armistice so long as the armed forces of Germany continue the illegal and inhuman practices which they still persist in.

"At the very time that the German government approaches the government of the United States with proposals of peace its submarines are engaged in sinking passenger ships at sea, and not the ships alone, but the very boats in which their passengers are seeking to make their way to safety; and in their present enforced withdrawal from the sea and the railways running northeast.

Trench mortars and direct machine gun fire are hampering the enemy transport.

The German withdrawal continues in the Lille sector, but slowly.

Drive Way Toward Coast.

London, Oct. 17.—The Belgian army under King Albert is advancing rapidly along the Cotermaek-Thourout road.

The allied forces have thrust their wedge across the road from Bruges to Courtrai, severing the railway artery of the German U-boat base.

French cavalry, after sweeping over Liechtverde and Thourout, is advancing toward Bruges and the sea.

12,966,594 IN NEW DRAFT

Number Registered September 12 Exceeds the Estimate of General Crowder by 187,836.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Final returns from all states show that 12,966,594 men registered for military service September 12. This was 187,836 in excess of the estimate of the office of General Crowder, based on projections from census figures.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Final returns from all states show that 12,966,594 men registered for military service September 12. This was 187,836 in excess of the estimate of the office of General Crowder, based on projections from census figures.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Final returns from all states show that 12,966,594 men registered for military service September 12. This was 187,836 in excess of the estimate of the office of General Crowder, based on projections from census figures.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Final returns from all states show that 12,966,594 men registered for military service September 12. This was 187,836 in excess of the estimate of the office of General Crowder, based on projections from census figures.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Final returns from all states show that 12,966,594 men registered for military service September 12. This was 187,836 in excess of the estimate of the office of General Crowder, based on projections from census figures.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Final returns from all states show that 12,966,594 men registered for military service September 12. This was 187,836 in excess of the estimate of the office of General Crowder, based on projections from census figures.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Final returns from all states show that 12,966,594 men registered for military service September 12. This was 187,836 in excess of the estimate of the office of General Crowder, based on projections from census figures.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Final returns from all states show that 12,966,594 men registered for military service September 12. This was 187,836 in excess of the estimate of the office of General Crowder, based on projections from census figures.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Final returns from all states show that 12,966,594 men registered for military service September 12. This was 187,836 in excess of the estimate of the office of General Crowder, based on projections from census figures.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Final returns from all states show that 12,966,594 men registered for military service September 12. This was 187,836 in excess of the estimate of the office of General Crowder, based on projections from census figures.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Final returns from all states show that 12,966,594 men registered for military service September 12. This was 187,836 in excess of the estimate of the office of General Crowder, based on projections from census figures.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Final returns from all states show that 12,966,594 men registered for military service September 12. This was 187,836 in excess of the estimate of the office of General Crowder, based on projections from census figures.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Final returns from all states show that 12,966,594 men registered for military service September 12. This was 187,836 in excess of the estimate of the office of General Crowder, based on projections from census figures.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Final returns from all states show that 12,966,594 men registered for military service September 12. This was 187,836 in excess of the estimate of the office of General Crowder, based on projections from census figures.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Final returns from all states show that 12,966,594 men registered for military service September 12. This was 187,836 in excess of the estimate of the office of General Crowder, based on projections from census figures.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Final returns from all states show that 12,966,594 men registered for military service September 12. This was 187,836 in excess of the estimate of the office of General Crowder, based on projections from census figures.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Final returns from all states show that 12,966,594 men registered for military service September 12. This was 187,836 in excess of the estimate of the office of General Crowder, based on projections from census figures.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Final returns from all states show that 12,966,594 men registered for military service September 12. This was 187,836 in excess of the estimate of the office of General Crowder, based on projections from census figures.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Final returns from all states show that 12,966,594 men registered for military service September 12. This was 187,836 in excess of the estimate of the office of General Crowder, based on projections from census figures.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Final returns from all states show that 12,966,594 men registered for military service September 12. This was 187,836 in excess of the estimate of the office of General Crowder, based on projections from census figures.

BRITISH CAPTURE LILLE SUBURBS; BRUGES IS NEXT

Belgians Take

DRAFT MACHINERY
WORKS SMOOTHLY

GENERAL CROWDER AND ASSISTANTS ARE HAVING LITTLE TROUBLE THIS TIME.

MEN RESPOND CHEERFULLY

War Draws Attention to the Fact That Thousands of Citizens of Alien Birth Do Not Understand the English Language.

By ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Washington.—General Crowder and his assistants in the provost marshal's office are having less difficulty in putting the new draft in operation than they anticipated. Experience with the first draft has been of great benefit. The machinery is in good working order and the men of the country have responded cheerfully to this demand upon them for more man power. One feature has been added which is expected to be of great assistance. This is the creation of legal advisory boards to aid the local boards in the determination of questions arising under the draft law. It is expected that the advice of the legal boards will save a lot of time at this end of the line.

Probably the most gratifying circumstance in connection with the new draft is the cheerful response of the men. The provost marshal general does not expect as much difficulty in regard to shirkers as in the first draft. The whole country has grown more patriotic as the war has progressed.

War has taught the lesson that more attention should be given to immigration in the future. When it is found that thousands upon thousands of men of alien birth but who have become American citizens and been drafted into the army, are yet unable to understand the language of the country, it means that there has been a faulty system somewhere. These men could not understand the orders given them, nor did they understand why they were called into military service. Hereafter it would be well to see that immigrants are taught the English language, or at least that they should be compelled to learn it when they become citizens. It might be well also to see to it that the alien living in this country should become citizens, or leave it. We have found a much too large alien population as a result of the draft law.

Congressman Walsh of Massachusetts, who has made himself unpopular with the members who want to print everything under the sun in the Congressional Record, and at the same time popularized himself with those who would like to see less waste in government printing, made a strong plea in the house for saving paper and printing bills. He showed that while the government was trying to curtail the use of money, it was at the same time wasting paper in many ways. Congressman Ames of Michigan interjected a remark to the effect that the government printing office work this year would cost \$12,000,000, while many bureaus go outside and get a great amount of printing done by contract.

Because somewhere in the neighborhood of 25,000 physicians have wholly or partially withdrawn from private practice to engage in war work, the public health service has appealed to our people to remember that taking care of themselves is one way of expressing patriotism. One-third of the men registered under the first draft were rejected for physical disability. In a majority of these cases the cause of rejection was some easily preventable or curable defect.

Besides making things hum at the drafting end, the government is urging farmers to grow foodstuffs and large buildings to aid in avoiding the repetition of last year's uncomfortable food shortages. According to Van H. Manning, director of the bureau of mining, 45,000,000 tons of coal can be saved yearly by proper building and adjustment of fires, and this without the assistance of any miscellaneous agencies. Anything that will save 45,000,000 tons of coal for the United States is doing a good deal more than its bit in these war times.

Probably the most astounding thing the Germans of higher intelligence have encountered is the manner in which this country has gone into war. They never believed it was possible for the United States to mobilize equip, train, ship and put into the fighting lines anything like an army. Just why they could not look back to Civil war days and see how a divided nation raised two armies of great fighting material is a mystery. The Germans have made other errors. First they did not believe this country would go to war; and second they did not believe we could put an army in Europe. They had some reason to believe we would not go to war, but the present sentiment was very strong, and the Germans were misled by the pro-German element in this country. They believed that the Germans in the United States would have nerve enough to revolt and counteract the efforts of this country to be effective on the side of the allies. They had reason to expect such ideas, but events show how mistaken they were. If there continues to be a firm idea to fight to a

Got Little for Rich Discovery. Some fifty years back an Irishman named O'Reilly, engaged in buying oyster catches at a spot near the Yau river, was offered by an African bushman a curious bright "pebble" which he had picked up nearby in exchange for a plug of tobacco. The white man closed with the offer, and later on submitted his pebble to a lapidary in Cape Town.

The expert at once pronounced it to be a very fine diamond, and, after some negotiation, O'Reilly sold it for \$55,000. If then returned to the spot started digging, and found several other stones, which brought him in a handsome fortune. But all the businessmen—the original discoverer of the South African diamond fields—got out of his epoch-making find was a single cake of pig-tobacco.

Deep sociological consideration is being given to Philadelphia's housing problem, which is now complicated by the necessity of providing for many shipbuilders.

Rabbits a Pest No Longer. Rabbits, which were once the curse of Australia, as they have been to a lesser extent in the southwestern United States, now are providing a profitable source of revenue and at the same time helping to win the war by increasing the food supply.

HAPPENINGS
OF THE WEEK
IN WISCONSIN

Neutral countries want peace as well as war countries. The high cost of living has hit the neutrals harder in this particular than it has the war countries with perhaps the exception of Austria. In Holland, Sweden, Norway and Denmark the people are paying dearly for the war and it is fortunate. The cost of living is less in England and France than in this country, and the cost here is less than in the neutral countries.

The first thing Congressman Butler of Pennsylvania did on his return from a tour of inspection in France was to have read to him an official order issued by General Dugoutte of the French army, who commanded a number of American troops during the recent battle of Verdun. When Congressman Butler was visiting divisional headquarters in the French army, he had been ordered expressly requesting that it be read to the house of representatives in order that members might know in what high esteem the American soldiers are held by their French brothers in arms. Butler translated the order, which proved to be a strong tribute to the Yanks' valor, and after it had been read to the house, he presented the order to the house and expressed his appreciation of the French army's high regard for the American soldiers.

The growth of the use of drugs and opiates is likely to figure largely in the coming campaign for and against the adoption of the national prohibition amendment. Congressman Mosher of Missouri made an allusion to the subject in the house and at the same time had printed in the Record a mass of medical data showing that alcohol moderately used was not harmful, but necessary in some cases. At the same time it is doubtful if arguments like these or any other kind will stay the prohibition movement.

One of the prominent government officials told a story the other day which is worth repeating. At an old colored man whom the official knew had a \$100 Liberty bond which some one wanted to buy from him for \$300. But the old drake was wise. Why, he asked, should he give up one promise of the United States government to pay him \$100 with interest in exchange for the same government's promise to pay him \$300, without interest? If, he asked, he purchased a Liberty bond would stop, and think calmly before selling it, he would pay him, he could not help but see that the old negro had the right idea. Both the bond and the currency are government promises and one is backed up by exactly the same security as the other—the honor and resources of the United States.

The belief is growing that government ownership of railroads, and of the telegraphs and telephones as well, has come to stay. While there may be many arguments for and against the policy, the most potent factor will be the votes of 2,000,000 men employed in the railroad service whose wages have been increased since the government took over the roads. It is true that the increased did not come out of the revenues of the railroads, but are made up out of the federal treasury. No one knows better than these railroad employees that to return the railroads to private control and management will mean a reduction of the wages; it is a fact that the wages increases come out of the treasury rather than the earnings of the roads is a sufficient indication to the railroad men as to what will happen if the roads are returned to their former status. Those 2,000,000 railroad men will vote to have the government own the roads, and they will vote for government ownership.

It is quite likely that the owners of the properties will also be satisfied to have the government continue in control. They are now guaranteed the average dividends of the three years before the war, and this guarantee does not depend upon business conditions or the ideas of boards of directors. It is sure to come from the government. Finally, a large proportion of the former railroad employees in the higher positions are well satisfied. They are in the government now, assured of their positions, and many of them are getting mighty good salaries.

Opinion is divided as to whether or not the courts will sustain the income tax on the salary of the president and federal judges. Some very ridiculous arguments were made about this tax. For instance, it was claimed that the independence of the executive and judiciary were endangered by it as an adverse congress would tax them into submission. An adverse congress desiring to coerce the executive or judiciary by such means could find a shorter cut by refusing to appropriate the salaries of these officials. Before any congress could coerce either the executive or the judiciary to any extent it is quite likely the people would displace that congress with one having more sense.

The Spruce Brigade. Ten thousand soldiers of the National army working like beavers with an army of civilians in the Puget sound woods, are now getting out airplane spruce at the rate of 20,000,000 feet a month. This is due to the genius of Col. Bruce P. Disque of the spruce production division of the aviation section of the signal corps.

La Crosse—Dozens of women leave the city every morning in automobiles for the potato fields, dig their winter's supply and pay the farmer a fair market price, with the value of their labor deducted. The harvest of the spruce crop in Bowditch valley was arranged in the same manner, buyers picking their own supply.

La Crosse—An epidemic of hog cholera has broken out in herds on French Island, a suburb of La Crosse. Local veterinarians have called upon the state authorities for assistance.

Madison—More than 2,500 army rifles, manufactured in this country for Russia, but not delivered because of her withdrawal from the war, have been sent to the University of Wisconsin by the government to be used by S. A. T. C. soldiers in their drill.

Racine—Mrs. Sarah Hecker Prescott, widow of Taylor Hecker Prescott, died at St. Mary's hospital of pneumonia following an attack of influenza. For a number of years she was engaged in Y. W. C. A. work.

HAPPENINGS
OF THE WEEK
IN WISCONSIN

Green Bay—Fishing in Green Bay has never been better, according to the fishermen who make their living trips into this port. The fish hauls are doing a record business, and their shipping reports are about 25 per cent higher than in former years. Due to the scarcity of help, women are being used on the dock and in the houses sorting the catches.

Green Bay—Another vacation has been invaded by women in Green Bay. They are roving men and are light cleaners on the streets of the city. Five women are now working daily at the new job and making good, according to the city officials. These women have taken the places of men, who have been transferred to the ship-building plant.

Madison—The railroad commission issued an order granting a 7-cent street car fare to the Ashland, Light, Power and Street Railway company. The order provides that cash fares shall be 7 cents with six tickets for 40 cents, while school children's tickets are increased from 2½ to 3½ cents. The order becomes effective on Oct. 16.

Madison—In a statement issued here, State Treasurer Henry Johnson claims exception to certain statements made as to the finances of the state for alleged political reasons, and warns the municipalities to prepare for a decided decrease in income taxes if the proposed excess profits tax now pending before congress becomes a law.

Madison—Re-routing of milk routes and a central delivery system in some cities were suggested as possible means of cutting down the cost of production, at a conference here of State George S. Skogmo, R. J. Grell, Johnson Clock, members of the legislative marketing committee.

Fond du Lac—Immediate consideration of the Soo line and St. Paul passenger and freight depots in Fond du Lac and Oshkosh has been recommended by Superintendents Van Vleet of the St. Paul line and F. W. Urbahn of the North-Western railroad concerning.

Wausau—Thirteen members of the Marathon County Beekeepers' association this year realized a total of \$2,500 pounds of honey according to reports received at the fall meeting held in Wausau. Lewis P. Pomeroy of Mosinee reported the largest amount, eleven tons of honey being the product of his bee colonies this season.

La Crosse—Dr. J. J. Dornstien has taken a special agent's closing schools to check epidemic of Spanish influenza. This is demanded by all the members of the board of health and without Dornstien's consent, issued an order closing all schools, churches and theaters.

Wausau—Mr. and Mrs. Gust Anderson have the distinction of having their only four sons in national service. Alex. 23, is in the overseas army; Alfred, 26, is at the Great Lakes Naval station; Algot, 23, is in overseas work; and Harold, 21, is attending an army school in Kansas.

Madison—Because of the shortage of American cheese, state hotel chairman for the food administration thru-out the country have been asked to eliminate all cheese from the free lunch counters, serving at such luncheon only crackers, pickles and olives.

Marquette—Mathias Ranney has six sons in the service—Edward, a spruce cutter; Charles, in England; Max, in France; Mathias, in France; Ernest, in Rockford, Ill., and Emil, recently inducted.

Marquette—Marquette is planning a \$50,000 Liberty loan memorial for the boys of the county who made the supreme sacrifice during the war. This is demanded by all the men of health and by practically every citizen a plumbing ordinance. The reason for this is that all of the waste matter from the fixtures passes through this trap on the way to the sewer, and in the bottom of the trap there is always a small quantity of water which absorbs the gases and odors which come from the pipes and sewage and prevents them from passing into the house.

Wausau—Otto Hentelmann of the town of Hewitt killed two wolves, who were about to attack a litter of pigs. He reports many wolves in the locality.

Peshigo—John M. Butler, civil war veteran, Peshigo, is suing for a divorce, charging cruelty and accusing his wife of calling him a pro-German.

Neenah—The local chapter of the Red Cross shipped fifteen boxes containing 2,555 articles for Belgians. The boxes weighed 2,400 pounds.

La Crosse—Camp Robinson, near Sparta, where 8,000 artillerymen were trained during the summer, has been closed for the winter.

Madison—The university of Wisconsin has among its students a man who is totally blind and who is attempting to earn his way through college as piano tuner. He is John T. Kostuck, six feet in stature, athletic and possessed of an optimistic temperament.

Green Bay—The steam yacht Donita, formerly owned by Senator Isaac Stephenson, Marquette, has been purchased by Green Bay boat builders, and will be converted into a steam tugboat, which will be used by the government.

PLUMBING HINTS
WORTH HEEDING

Fundamental Rules That Every Builder Should Know.

TRAPS OF MUCH IMPORTANCE

Demanded by Laws of Health and the Building Ordinances of Most Cities—Cleanout Also is Essential.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of plumbing for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, in plumbing, without doubt, the highest authority on the subject. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 37 Franklin Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose three-cent stamp for reply.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD. What constitutes good plumbing in the modern home is a question that comes up to every present-day home builder or house remodeler. It is a question that can be answered in a number of ways, and my purpose here is not to tell you how you can install your own plumbing in this good looking house design and make a sanitary job of it, but, on the contrary, to give you such information that you will be able to see that the plumber gives you the best job he is capable of for the amount of money which you give him for that purpose. For I do not believe that any man, however handy he may be with tools, can do a good job of plumbing as a licensed plumber can, nor should he attempt to do so.

However, there is no doubt that any one who contemplates installing plumbing on his premises can effect an appreciable saving both of patience and money by learning for himself some of the fundamental rules about plumbing.

With reference to the design illustrated, we have a floor plan which meets the needs of American standards and customs for the modern home. It is only 22 feet wide, and so will go on a narrow lot, if necessary. There is a good-sized living room, takes up about half of the main floor, and a wall lined with wardrobe closets occupies one end of this room, providing a third bedroom. The dining room and kitchen are well arranged. A hallway to the second floor, and also the cellar stairs, work in well both for economy and convenience.

On the second floor are two large bedrooms, bathroom and ample closet space. As to the plumbing, perhaps you have noticed under a sink a piece of pipe bent to resemble the letter "S" and on its side. This is what is known as a "trap." Every fixture, and by that is meant the sink, the wash trays, the bath tub, water closet and lavatory, should have a trap placed directly below the outlet of the fixture. This is demanded by all the laws of health and by practically every city a plumbing ordinance. The reason for this is that all of the waste matter from the fixtures passes through this trap on the way to the sewer, and in the bottom of the trap there is always a small quantity of water which absorbs the gases and odors which come from the pipes and sewage and prevents them from passing into the house.

Every fixture should have a trap. As to the plumbing, perhaps you have noticed under a sink a piece of pipe bent to resemble the letter "S" and on its side. This is what is known as a "trap." Every fixture, and by that is meant the sink, the wash trays, the bath tub, water closet and lavatory, should have a trap placed directly below the outlet of the fixture. This is demanded by all the laws of health and by practically every city a plumbing ordinance. The reason for this is that all of the waste matter from the fixtures passes through this trap on the way to the sewer, and in the bottom of the trap there is always a small quantity of water which absorbs the gases and odors which come from the pipes and sewage and prevents them from passing into the house.

Every fixture should have a trap. As to the plumbing, perhaps you have noticed under a sink a piece of pipe bent to resemble the letter "S" and on its side. This is what is known as a "trap." Every fixture, and by that is meant the sink, the wash trays, the bath tub, water closet and lavatory, should have a trap placed directly below the outlet of the fixture. This is demanded by all the laws of health and by practically every city a plumbing ordinance. The reason for this is that all of the waste matter from the fixtures passes through this trap on the way to the sewer, and in the bottom of the trap there is always a small quantity of water which absorbs the gases and odors which come from the pipes and sewage and prevents them from passing into the house.

Every fixture should have a trap. As to the plumbing, perhaps you have noticed under a sink a piece of pipe bent to resemble the letter "S" and on its side. This is what is known as a "trap." Every fixture, and by that is meant the sink, the wash trays, the bath tub, water closet and lavatory, should have a trap placed directly below the outlet of the fixture. This is demanded by all the laws of health and by practically every city a plumbing ordinance. The reason for this is that all of the waste matter from the fixtures passes through this trap on the way to the sewer, and in the bottom of the trap there is always a small quantity of water which absorbs the gases and odors which come from the pipes and sewage and prevents them from passing into the house.

Every fixture should have a trap. As to the plumbing, perhaps you have noticed under a sink a piece of pipe bent to resemble the letter "S" and on its side. This is what is known as a "trap." Every fixture, and by that is meant the sink, the wash trays, the bath tub, water closet and lavatory, should have a trap placed directly below the outlet of the fixture. This is demanded by all the laws of health and by practically every city a plumbing ordinance. The reason for this is that all of the waste matter from the fixtures passes through this trap on the way to the sewer, and in the bottom of the trap there is always a small quantity of water which absorbs the gases and odors which come from the pipes and sewage and prevents them from passing into the house.

Every fixture should have a trap. As to the plumbing, perhaps you have noticed under a sink a piece of pipe bent to resemble the letter "S" and on its side. This is what is known as a "trap." Every fixture, and by that is meant the sink, the wash trays, the bath tub, water closet and lavatory, should have a trap placed directly below the outlet of the fixture. This is demanded by all the laws of health and by practically every city a plumbing ordinance. The reason for this is that all of the waste matter from the fixtures passes through this trap on the way to the sewer, and in the bottom of the trap there is always a small quantity of water which absorbs the gases and odors which come from the pipes and sewage and prevents them from passing into the house.

Every fixture should have a trap. As to the plumbing, perhaps you have noticed under a sink a piece of pipe bent to resemble the letter "S" and on its side. This is what is known as a "trap." Every fixture, and by that is meant the sink, the wash trays, the bath tub, water closet and lavatory, should have a trap placed directly below the outlet of the fixture. This is demanded by all the laws of health and by practically every city a plumbing ordinance. The reason for this is that all of the waste matter from the fixtures passes through this trap on the way to the sewer, and in the bottom of the trap there is always a small quantity of water which absorbs the gases and odors which come from the pipes and sewage and prevents them from passing into the house.

Every fixture should have a trap. As to the plumbing, perhaps you have noticed under a sink a piece of pipe bent to resemble the letter "S" and on its side. This is what is known as a "trap." Every fixture, and by that is meant the sink, the wash trays, the bath tub, water closet and lavatory, should have a trap placed directly below the outlet of the fixture. This is demanded by all the laws of health and by practically every city a plumbing ordinance. The reason for this is that all of the waste matter from the fixtures passes through this trap on the way to the sewer, and in the bottom of the trap there is always a small quantity of water which absorbs the gases and odors which come from the pipes and sewage and prevents them from passing into the house.

Every fixture should have a trap. As to the plumbing, perhaps you have noticed under a sink a piece of pipe bent to resemble the letter "S" and on its side. This is what is known as a "trap." Every fixture, and by that is meant the sink, the wash trays, the bath tub, water closet and lavatory, should have a trap placed directly below the outlet of the fixture. This is demanded by all the laws of health and by practically every city a plumbing ordinance. The reason for this is that all of the waste matter from the fixtures passes through this trap on the way to the sewer, and in the bottom of the trap there is always a small quantity of water which absorbs the gases and odors which come from the pipes and sewage and prevents them from passing into the house.

Every fixture should have a trap. As to the plumbing, perhaps you have noticed under a sink a piece of pipe bent to resemble the letter "S" and on its side. This is what is known as a "trap." Every fixture, and by that is meant the sink, the wash trays, the bath tub, water closet and lavatory, should have a trap placed directly below the outlet of the fixture. This is demanded by all the laws of health and by practically every city a plumbing ordinance. The reason for this is that all of the waste matter from the fixtures passes through this trap on the way to the sewer, and in the bottom of the trap there is always a small quantity of water which absorbs the gases and odors which come from the pipes and sewage and prevents them from passing into the house.

Every fixture should have a trap. As to the plumbing, perhaps you have noticed under a sink a piece of pipe bent to resemble the letter "S" and on its side. This is what is known as a "trap." Every fixture, and by that is meant the sink, the wash trays, the bath tub, water closet and lavatory, should have a trap placed directly below the outlet of the fixture. This is demanded by all the laws of health and by practically every city a plumbing ordinance. The reason for this is that all of the waste matter from the fixtures passes through this trap on the way to the sewer, and in the bottom of the trap there is always a small quantity of water which absorbs the gases and odors which come from the pipes and sewage and prevents them from passing into the house.

Every fixture should have a trap. As to the plumbing, perhaps you have noticed under a sink a piece of pipe bent to resemble the letter "S" and on its side. This is what is known as a "trap." Every fixture, and by that is meant the sink, the wash trays, the bath tub, water closet and lavatory, should have a trap placed directly below the outlet of the fixture. This is demanded by all the laws of health and by practically every city a plumbing ordinance. The reason for this is that all of the waste matter from the fixtures passes through this trap on the way to the sewer, and in the bottom of the trap there is always a small quantity of water which absorbs the gases and odors which come from the pipes and sewage and prevents them from passing into the house.

Every fixture should have a trap. As to the plumbing, perhaps you have noticed under a sink a piece of pipe bent to resemble the letter "S" and on its side. This is what is known as a "trap." Every fixture, and by that is meant the sink, the wash trays, the bath tub, water closet and lavatory, should have a trap placed directly below the outlet of the fixture. This is demanded by all the laws of health and by practically every city a plumbing ordinance. The reason for this is that all of the waste matter from the fixtures passes through this trap on the way to the sewer, and in the bottom of the trap there is always a small quantity of water which absorbs the gases and odors which come from the pipes and sewage and prevents them from passing into the house.

PLUMBING HINTS
WORTH HEEDING

Fundamental Rules That Every Builder Should Know.

TRAPS OF MUCH IMPORTANCE

Demanded by Laws of Health and the Building Ordinances of Most Cities—Cleanout Also is Essential.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of plumbing for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, in plumbing, without doubt, the highest authority on the subject. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 37 Franklin Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose three-cent stamp for reply.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD. What constitutes good plumbing in the modern home is a question that comes up to every present-day home builder or house remodeler. It is a question that can be answered in a number of ways, and my purpose here is not to tell you how you can install your own plumbing in this good looking house design and make a sanitary job of it, but, on the contrary, to give you such information that you will be able to see that the plumber gives you the best job he is capable of for the amount of money which you give him for that purpose. For I do not believe that any man, however handy he may be with tools, can do a good job of plumbing as a licensed plumber can, nor should he attempt to do so.

However, there is no doubt that any one who contemplates installing plumbing on his premises can effect an appreciable saving both of patience and money by learning for himself some of the fundamental rules about plumbing.

With reference to the design illustrated, we have a floor plan which meets the needs of American standards and customs for the modern home. It is only 22 feet wide, and so will go on a narrow lot, if necessary. There is a good-sized living room, takes up about half of the main floor, and a wall lined with wardrobe closets occupies one end of this room, providing a third bedroom. The dining room and kitchen are well arranged. A hallway to the second floor, and also the cellar stairs, work in well both for economy and convenience.

On the second floor are two large bedrooms, bathroom and ample closet space. As to the plumbing, perhaps you have noticed under a sink a piece of pipe bent to resemble the letter "S" and on its side. This is what is known as a "trap." Every fixture, and by that is meant the sink, the wash trays, the bath tub, water closet and lavatory, should have a trap placed directly below the outlet of the fixture. This is demanded by all the laws of health and by practically every city a plumbing ordinance. The reason for this is that all of the waste matter from the fixtures passes through this trap on the way to the sewer, and in the bottom of the trap there is always a small quantity of water which absorbs the gases and odors which come from the pipes and sewage and prevents them from passing into the house.

Every fixture should have a trap. As to the plumbing, perhaps you have noticed under a sink a piece of pipe bent to resemble the letter "S" and on its side. This is what is known as a "trap." Every fixture, and by that is meant the sink, the wash trays, the bath tub, water closet and lavatory, should have a trap placed directly below the outlet of the fixture. This is demanded by all the laws of health and by practically every city a plumbing ordinance. The reason for this is that all of the waste matter from the fixtures passes through this trap on the way to the sewer, and in the bottom of the trap there is always a small quantity of water which absorbs the gases and odors which come from the pipes and sewage and prevents them from passing into the house.

Every fixture should have a trap. As to the plumbing, perhaps you have noticed under a sink a piece of pipe bent to resemble the letter "S" and on its side. This is what is known as a "trap." Every fixture, and by that is meant the sink, the wash trays, the bath tub, water closet and lavatory, should have a trap placed directly below the outlet of the fixture. This is demanded by all the laws of health and by practically every city a plumbing ordinance. The reason for this is that all of the waste matter from the fixtures passes through this trap on the way to the sewer, and in the bottom of the trap there is always a small quantity of water which absorbs the gases and odors which come from the pipes and sewage and prevents them from passing into the house.

Every fixture should have a trap. As to the plumbing, perhaps you have noticed under a sink a piece of pipe bent to resemble the letter "S" and on its side. This is what is known as a "trap." Every fixture, and by that is meant the sink, the wash trays, the bath tub, water closet and lavatory, should have a trap placed directly below the outlet of the fixture. This is demanded by all the laws of health and by practically every city a plumbing ordinance. The reason for this is that all of the waste matter from the fixtures passes through this trap on the way to the sewer, and in the bottom of the trap there is always a small quantity of water which absorbs the gases and odors which come from the pipes and sewage and prevents them from passing into the house.

Every fixture should have a trap. As to the plumbing, perhaps you have noticed under a sink a piece of pipe bent to resemble the letter "S" and on its side. This is what is known as a "trap." Every fixture, and by that is meant the sink, the wash trays, the bath tub, water closet and lavatory, should have a trap placed directly below the outlet of the fixture. This is demanded by all the laws of health and by practically every city a plumbing ordinance. The reason for this is that all of the waste matter from the fixtures passes through this trap on the way to the sewer, and in the bottom of the trap there is always a small quantity of water which absorbs the gases and odors which come from the pipes and sewage and prevents them from passing into the house.

Every fixture should have a trap. As to the plumbing, perhaps you have noticed under a sink a piece of pipe bent to resemble the letter "S" and on its side. This is what is known as a "trap." Every fixture, and by that is meant the sink, the wash trays, the bath tub, water closet and lavatory, should have a trap placed directly below the outlet of the fixture. This is demanded by all the laws of health and by practically every city a plumbing ordinance. The reason for this is that all of the waste matter from the fixtures passes through this trap on the way to the sewer, and in the bottom of the trap there is always a small quantity of water which absorbs the gases and odors which come from the pipes and sewage and prevents them from passing into the house.

Every fixture should have a trap. As to the plumbing, perhaps you have noticed under a sink a piece of pipe bent to resemble the letter "S" and on its side. This is what is known as a "trap." Every fixture, and by that is meant the sink, the wash trays, the bath tub, water closet and lavatory, should have a trap placed directly below the outlet of the fixture. This is demanded by all the laws of health and by practically every city a plumbing ordinance. The reason for this is that all of the waste matter from the fixtures passes through this trap on the way to the sewer, and in the bottom of the trap there is always a small quantity of water which absorbs the gases and odors which come from the pipes and sewage and prevents them from passing into the house.

Every fixture should have a trap. As to the plumbing, perhaps you have noticed under a sink a piece of pipe bent to resemble the letter "S" and on its side. This is what is known as a "trap." Every fixture, and by that is meant the sink, the wash trays, the bath tub, water closet and lavatory, should have a trap placed directly below the outlet of the fixture. This is demanded by all the laws of health and by practically every city a plumbing ordinance. The reason for this is that all of the waste matter from the fixtures passes through this trap on the way to the sewer, and in the bottom of the trap there is always a small quantity of water which absorbs the gases and odors which come from the pipes and sewage and prevents them from passing into the house.

Every fixture should have a trap. As to the plumbing, perhaps you have noticed under a sink a piece of pipe bent to resemble the letter "S" and on its side. This is what is known as a "trap." Every fixture, and by that is meant the sink, the wash trays, the bath tub, water closet and lavatory, should have a trap placed directly below the outlet of the fixture. This is demanded by all the laws of health and by practically every city a plumbing ordinance. The reason for this is that all of the waste matter from the fixtures passes through this trap on the way to the sewer, and in the bottom of the trap there is always a small quantity of water which absorbs the gases and odors which come from the pipes and sewage and prevents them from passing into the house.

Every fixture should have a trap. As to the plumbing, perhaps you have noticed under a sink a piece of pipe bent to resemble the letter "S" and on its side. This is what is known as a "trap." Every fixture, and by that is meant the sink, the wash trays, the bath tub, water closet and lavatory, should have a trap placed directly below the outlet of the fixture. This is demanded by all the laws of health and by practically every city a plumbing ordinance. The reason for this is that all of the waste matter from the fixtures passes through this trap on the way to the sewer, and in the bottom of the trap there is always a small quantity of water which absorbs the gases and odors which come from the pipes and sewage and prevents them from passing into the house.

Every fixture should have a trap. As to the plumbing, perhaps you have noticed under a sink a piece of pipe bent to resemble the letter "S" and on its side. This is what is known as a "trap." Every fixture, and by that is meant the sink, the wash trays, the bath tub, water closet and lavatory, should have a trap placed directly below the outlet of the fixture. This is demanded by all the laws of health and by practically every city a plumbing ordinance. The reason for this is that all of the waste matter from the fixtures passes through this trap on the way to the sewer, and in the bottom of the trap there is always a small quantity of water which absorbs the gases and odors which come from the pipes and sewage and prevents them from passing into the house.

Every fixture should have a trap. As to the plumbing, perhaps you have noticed under a sink a piece of pipe bent to resemble the letter "S" and on its side. This is what is known as a "trap." Every fixture, and by that is meant the sink, the wash trays, the bath tub, water closet and lavatory, should have a trap placed directly below the outlet of the fixture. This is demanded by all the laws of health and by practically every city a plumbing ordinance. The reason for this is that all of the waste matter from the fixtures passes through this trap on the way to the sewer, and in the bottom of the trap there is always a small quantity of water which absorbs the gases and odors which come from the pipes and sewage and prevents them from passing into the house.

Every fixture should have a trap. As to the plumbing, perhaps you have noticed under a sink a piece of pipe bent to resemble the letter "S" and on its side. This is what is known as a "trap." Every fixture, and by that is meant the sink, the wash trays, the bath tub, water closet and lavatory, should have a trap placed directly below the outlet of the fixture. This is demanded by all the laws of health and by practically every city a plumbing ordinance. The reason for this is that all of the waste matter from the fixtures passes through this trap on the way to the sewer, and in the bottom of the trap there is always a small quantity of water which absorbs the gases and odors which come from the pipes and sewage and prevents them from passing into the house.

IDEAL HUSBAND
SEEKS A BRIDE

Young, Good Looking, and Well Behaved, Offers Self for Matrimony.

PUTS AD IN PAPER

Candidate Must Be Nice, Either Brunette or Blonde, but Neither Too Large Nor Too Small.

Chicago.—Perhaps it is because there are so many available bachelors in town. Or perhaps Alvin L. Andrews, like many Chicago boys, is a shrinking violet. But, at any rate, the girls around here seem to have overlooked a bet. Bachelors, as in the case of John Alton, may be carried too far. Rather than let things go to such extremes young Andrews, who is a city hall employee, advertised for a wife in the High newspapers.

He has been to High once and seen the girls. He couldn't describe the type exactly, but they were the kind he liked. "They were 'nice girls,'" as he expressed it.

Here's What He Offers. Andrews wants a wife and offers the following inducements: A husband who stays home nights and who never plays cards

The quarantine was raised from the H. B. Welland home on Tuesday.

Prof. W. A. Sprise has been confined to his home since Saturday with the grippe.

Charles Carroll, director of the band at Waupaca, is in the city on Tuesday calling on friends.

A. G. Koch, the popular manager of the Cohen Bros. store is confined to his home with the grip.

Mrs. W. H. Little has returned from a three weeks visit with her son John at Duluth, Minn.

Word has been received here that Will D. Moyer, captain in the heavy coast artillery has sailed for France.

Mrs. A. L. Gross has been visiting at the home of Will Gross at Waupaca several days during the past week.

Mrs. F. B. Warner left last week for Chicago where she will make her home with her son, Lafor, for the present.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Kruger who have resided at Port Edwards the past year have moved to this city to reside.

Mrs. Claus Johnson has returned from a three weeks visit at the home of her son, Carl, who is farming at Aurora, Neb.

Geo. Danitz, who is in the medical corps at Camp Sherman, Ohio, is home on a ten days furlough to visit with his wife.

Joe Reimer, Jr., one of the hustling business men of Duluth, of Rudolph favored this office with a pleasant call.

--New arrivals here, they are Crepe De Cheln and Gergette Crope, embroidered and beaded effects at \$5.00 I. E. Wilcox.

Mrs. Segar Swanson of Gladstone, Minn. has been guest at the Geo. Forrand home this week while enroute to Rochester, Minn.

Mrs. Edw. Houglen has returned from Anaconda, Montana, where she has been for six weeks on account of the death of her mother.

John Edwin and Mark Forria who are employed in the shipyards at Manitowoc spent the past two weeks visiting with their families.

Miss Irene Laflingwell of Tomahawk who has been visiting at the Geo. Forrand home for the past week returned to her home on Tuesday.

C. R. Olin of Marshfield and P. F. Bean of the town of Hansen, members of the Wood County Soldiers Commission were in the city on Saturday.

John J. Daly, who has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Daly in this city returned to his duties at the Great Lakes Training station on Monday.

Adolph Zabawa, who is employed in the Star Wheel Drive factory at Clintonville, returned to his home Wednesday after spending several days with his mother.

Miss Alma Haskel resolved her call as nurse from Washington the past week, but has decided to remain at the hospital in the city, where she has been employed for some time.

The farm house of Dell Mosher, living south-east of Dexterville was burned to the ground last Thursday while the family were away from home. The fire is supposed to have originated from a defective chimney.

C. E. McKee, editor of the Pittsville Record was in business earlier in the week to visit with relatives and friends.

Mr. Nelson informed us that his wife had undergone a surgical operation at the hospital in Marshfield that morning.

Mrs. Louis Podratz spent several days in Ripon this week to visit her son, John, who is attending Ripon college and taking a graduate course. John had been quite ill for three weeks with Spanish Influenza, but is now able to be around again.

Mrs. B. L. Brown left on Monday for Hillsboro, where she was called by the death of her mother. Mrs. Brown is a widow and has three children. Mr. Brown went down the day following to attend the funeral, which was held on Wednesday.

Ed. Smith, who is stationed at Camp Grant, was home for a couple of days to visit with relatives and friends. Ed. claims that camp life agrees with him, and from appearances he seems to be weathering the vicissitudes incident to training in the line shape.

Mr. Nelson, one of the progressive farmers of the town of Rudolph was a pleasant caller at this office on Monday. Mr. Nelson purchased the Frank Whitman farm near Rudolph in March, coming here from Darlington, N. C. where he has worked with the country and thinks that the land here is even better than in the southern part of his state.

Up at Morrill last week Wednesday they had a peace celebration when the farmers of the town of Rudolph was a pleasant caller at this office on Monday. Mr. Nelson purchased the Frank Whitman farm near Rudolph in March, coming here from Darlington, N. C. where he has worked with the country and thinks that the land here is even better than in the southern part of his state.

Up at Morrill last week Wednesday they had a peace celebration when the farmers of the town of Rudolph was a pleasant caller at this office on Monday. Mr. Nelson purchased the Frank Whitman farm near Rudolph in March, coming here from Darlington, N. C. where he has worked with the country and thinks that the land here is even better than in the southern part of his state.

Ray Dondard of the town of Sigel was a pleasant caller at this office on Saturday.

Mrs. Albert Waldvogel has returned from a visit with relatives in Marshfield.

Mrs. Paul Schwartz leaves this week for Milwaukee to make her future home.

Mrs. Alfred Snyder leaves this week for an extended visit with her sons at Minneapolis.

Rev. P. J. Wagner of Rudolph was among the business visitors at the Tribune office on Monday.

Malcolm Johnson has enlisted in the naval aviation. He has passed the examination and is now waiting for his call.

Mr. and Mrs. O. Carlin of Vesper were in the city on Monday on their way home from a ten days visit at North Prairie.

Mr. and Mrs. August Suter returned to their home in Marshfield on Wednesday evening after spending three weeks in the city visiting with relatives.

Chas. Nobles, who has been doing carpenter work at the Nekoma mill for the past six months, has been discharged from his position and leaves this week for Manitowoc to work in the ship yards.

Special suit sale one day only, Saturday, Oct. 26, 1918. Your choice of any suit in the house at 50% off, values up to \$25.00. J. B. Wilcox.

J. J. Cowell and daughter, Mrs. Cliff Bluest departed on Monday by auto for a week's visit with relatives around Waukegan. They were accompanied here by Mrs. Cowell who has been visiting in Chicago for some time.

A card received from Fred Schnadel dated the 15th instant, states that he was leaving Quinlan for Hibiscus, Minn., where he expected to work for some time across the water. Fred is member of the marine corps, and has been in active training for the past three months.

Mr. and Mrs. George Marceau are mourning the death of their infant son, who passed away last Friday. The funeral was held on Saturday, when the remains were interred in Calvary cemetery. The mourners have the sympathy of their friends in grief and affliction.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bell, Jr., returned Monday from an auto trip to Minnomiche, where they visited since Friday with Mr. Bell's uncle. They were accompanied as far as Eau Claire by Mrs. Louis Bell, who is visited with relatives, returning with them on Monday.

Mike Zabawa returned to Minnomiche today where he is dredging, having been called here by the serious illness of his brother, John, who is ill at Camp Jackson, Auguste.

John's father, in a message from there at four o'clock Wednesday afternoon stated that John was out of danger.

Ben Hansen returned recently from the northern part of the state where he has been looking over the conditions in regard to the potato crop, and he found things pretty generally good. He states that the weather throughout the fall was exceptionally good, and in spite of the later frosts and potatoes, and the result is that there is a pretty good crop all over the northern part of the state. He does not think that the crop is as large this year as it will be low due to the early winter, and there is no reason why they should be excessively high.

OBITUARY

Charles A. Plink, aged 71 years, for months and three days died at 10 o'clock Friday A. M., Oct. 11, 1918, in his daughter's home, Mrs. Fred L. Florino of Brights House.

Mr. Plink was born in Sweden, on the 8th of March, and came to this country in 1882. He resided in Wynne Falls, Mich., until 1908. He had his home there moving to Plover, Minn., to live with his daughter, and then to the farm land near March of this year, living here only a few months. His wife preceded him in death several years ago.

Mr. Plink was a member of the Swedish Lutheran church. Surviving him are three children, John C. Plink of Plover, Mich., Mrs. Ida Florino of Plover, Mich., and Mrs. Marie Wovetter of Munizoo, Mich. Also five grandchildren.

Funeral services were held at the residence last Sunday afternoon, Oct. 13th. Burial was made in Forest cemetery.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to extend to our dear neighbors and friends our sincere thanks for the kind help and beautiful floral offerings in our recent affliction. The loss of our father, also Rev. Ludwig who read the words of comfort and for the faithful souls he sent.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Florino
J. C. Plink.

NOTED—10 girls, Roddis Lumber Company & Vonger Co., Marshfield, Minn.

Over at Vesper where they have all along put on brick-block, foundry work, Monogram and other damaged things. The teacher, has resigned from the village schools because the district would not stand for a janitor.

The Vesper schools have been short a teacher for a month or so, and Miss Haeseler, a supervising teacher, has been taking the place of one of them, and it remained for another, Miss Dennison, to throw a bomb in the camp. The school patrons by demanding a janitor. And it took a special school meeting to make the important decision that there shall be no janitor, whereupon Miss Dennison immediately handed in her resignation. This left the school without a regular teacher, and since a teacher from Port Edwards has been hired and Miss Haeseler is still doing duty there.

You can't make me any more understand that a big stick pin only makes a dirty the look dirtier.

Pittsville Record—A telegram from army headquarters Friday informed the Aug. Schalla home, east of the city, that their son, Otto Schalla, had been wounded in action. The news came from the army, but it was made known, but it is not expected that it is bad or the message would have stated "severely wounded." The wound was received September 17th. Otto is now in a hospital and gaining.

Pittsville Record—A letter of which the C. A. Robertson home, east of Pittsville, is justly proud, has come to America from headquarters of the Second Division, A. E. F., dated at France, July 29, 1918. It is a citation for bravery and commendation to performing his duty in driving an ammunition truck day and night under heavy shelling and along the front of the line.

Frederick H. Robertson, a son of C. A. Robertson, the message is duly signed and sealed and bears the "By Command of Major General Bundy," by Preston H. Major, Colonel of the General Staff.

Vesper State Center—W. W. Clark stacked a twentieth century wall west here Monday night by himself. Instead of the proverbial bucking broncho dragging a man down the street at the end of a lasso it was the case of an automobile dragging a man down the street pellmell.

Mr. Clark stopped his car in front of the post office without throwing out the clutch, and when he went to crank the car, it started ahead and knocked Mr. Clark down and dragged him a short distance of eighty feet or more across the street into the ditch. At this juncture Mr. Clark was released from under the car and he went generally down the street into a telephone pole in front of Horn's warehouse, where he contacted with the telephone pole and the progress of the car, but the engine kept going, speeding the car down the street.

Mr. Clark stopped the car and left it.

Leaving all joking aside, it was a light case call for Mr. Clark. After taking an invoice of his injury to the accident to his only injury was a slight wound on his neck and he suffered a broken radiator and broken lights.

School Board Proceedings

Lincoln Building, Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, October 14, 1918.

Regular meeting of the Board of Education called to order at 7:30 p. m. by the president. The following members were present: Commissioners Babcock, Ragan, Hatch, Hill, Reeves, Walsh, King, Nash, Mrs. B. Brown and Mrs. Wm. Ruckle.

Bills allowed as read except that Lambert Printing Company for Insurance due on High School Annual. This was laid over until the next regular meeting.

S. G. S. Beardsley, supplies, \$ 20.18
E. Boles, insurance 20.00
The Daily & Weekly Leader, printing 55.50
G. Doudna, expenses, Wauwau- 26.43
Lambert and Madison
H. Doughty, sweeping compound 18.13
W. Ellis Lumber Co., supplies 4.00
The First National Bank, interest 208.02
Grand Rapids Foundry Co., repairs 17.90
Hammer Printing Co., printing cards 7.00
F. Hess, plumbing 41.10
Howard's Variety Store, supplies, Dom. Sci. 3.30
Hill Co., supplies, Dom. Sci. 89.23
Lambert Printing Co., print- 15.80
W. W. Clark, printing 15.80

the ballot clerk which must have endorsed thereon the names or initials of both ballot clerks, and no other ballot can be used. Upon receiving his ballot, the voter must retire alone to a booth or compartment and prepare the same for voting. A ballot clerk may inform the voter as to the proper manner of marking a ballot, but he must not advise or indicate in any manner whom to vote for.

(b) If a voter wishes to vote for all the candidates nominated by any party he shall make a cross or other mark under the party designated printed at the top of the ballot in the circle made for that purpose. A ballot so marked and having no other mark will be counted for all the candidates of that party in the column underneath, unless the names of some of the candidates of the party have been erased or a name shall be written in or a cross mark be placed in the square at the right of the name or names of candidates in another column. If the voter does not wish to vote for all the candidates nominated

by one party, he shall mark his ballot by making a cross or mark in the square at the right of the name of the candidate for whom he intends to vote, or by inserting or writing in the name of the candidate.

(c) A voter may vote for an entire group of candidates for presidential electors by making a cross (X) or mark in the circle (O) under the party designation at the head of the party column, or he may vote for the candidates for presidential electors by making a cross (X) or mark in the square at the right of the name of each candidate for elector for whom he wishes to vote. If a voter does not wish to vote for any one or more candidates for presidential electors in the group, he may erase the name of such candidate or candidates and may write in the space provided therefor, the name or names of the person or persons for whom he desires to vote, and the cross (X) or mark in the circle (O) at the head of the party column shall count as a vote for each of the candidates in such column. If

a voter does not wish to vote for any candidates for president or vice president or for any presidential electors whose names appear upon the ballot he may insert or write in the names of the candidates for president and vice president, and presidential electors to a number equal to the number of electors to be elected, in the appropriate spaces in the blank column at the right of the ballot.

(d) A voter may vote upon a question submitted to a vote of the people by making a (X) or mark in the square at the right of the answer which he intends to give.

(e) The ballot should not be marked in any other manner. If the ballot be spoiled, it must be returned to the ballot clerk, who must issue another in its stead, but not more than three in all shall be issued to any one voter. Five minutes' time is allowed in booth to mark ballot. Unofficial ballots or memorandum to assist the voter in marking his ballot can be taken into the booth, and may be used to copy from. The ballot must not

Office of County Clerk
October 14, 1918

To the Electors of Wood County:

Notice is hereby given that a general election is to be held in the several towns, wards, villages and election precincts in the county of Wood, 5th day of November, 1918, at which the officers named below are to be chosen. The names of the candidates for each office to be voted for, whose nominations have been certified to or filed in this office are given under the title of the office and under the appropriate party or other designation, each in its proper column, together with the question submitted to a vote, in the sample ballot below.

INFORMATION TO VOTERS

The following instructions are given for the information and guidance of voters:

(a) A voter upon entering the polling place and giving his name and residence, will receive a ballot from

(a) The ballot clerk which must have endorsed thereon the names or initials of both ballot clerks, and no other ballot can be used. Upon receiving his ballot, the voter must retire alone to a booth or compartment and prepare the same for voting. A ballot clerk may inform the voter as to the proper manner of marking a ballot, but he must not advise or indicate in any manner whom to vote for.

(b) If a voter wishes to vote for all the candidates nominated by any party he shall make a cross or other mark under the party designated printed at the top of the ballot in the circle made for that purpose. A ballot so marked and having no other mark will be counted for all the candidates of that party in the column underneath, unless the names of some of the candidates of the party have been erased or a name shall be written in or a cross mark be placed in the square at the right of the name or names of candidates in another column. If the voter does not wish to vote for all the candidates nominated

by one party, he shall mark his ballot by making a cross or mark in the square at the right of the name of the candidate for whom he intends to vote, or by inserting or writing in the name of the candidate.

(c) A voter may vote for an entire group of candidates for presidential electors by making a cross (X) or mark in the circle (O) under the party designation at the head of the party column, or he may vote for the candidates for presidential electors by making a cross (X) or mark in the square at the right of the name of each candidate for elector for whom he wishes to vote. If a voter does not wish to vote for any one or more candidates for presidential electors in the group, he may erase the name of such candidate or candidates and may write in the space provided therefor, the name or names of the person or persons for whom he desires to vote, and the cross (X) or mark in the circle (O) at the head of the party column shall count as a vote for each of the candidates in such column. If

a voter does not wish to vote for any candidates for president or vice president or for any presidential electors whose names appear upon the ballot, he may insert or write in the names of the candidates for president, vice president, and presidential electors to a number equal to the number of electors to be elected, in the appropriate spaces in the blank column at the right of the ballot.

(d) A voter may vote upon a question submitted to a vote of the people by making a (X) or mark in the square at the right of the answer which he intends to give.

(e) The ballot should not be marked in any other manner. If the ballot be spoiled, it must be returned to the ballot clerk, who must issue another in its stead, but not more than three in all shall be issued to any one voter. Five minutes' time is allowed in booth to mark ballot. Unofficial ballots or memorandum to assist the voter in marking his ballot can be taken into the booth, and may be used to copy from. The ballot must not be

(f) After it is marked it should be folded so that the inside cannot be seen, but so that the printed endorsements and signatures of the ballot clerks on the outside may be seen. Then the voter should pass out of the booth or compartment, give his name to the inspector in charge of the ballot box, hand him his ballot to be placed in the box, and pass out of the voting place.

(g) A voter, who declares to the presiding officer that he is unable to read, or that by reason of physical disability he is unable to mark his ballot, can have assistance of one or two election officers in marking same, to be chosen by the voter; and if he declares that he is totally blind, he may be assisted by any person chosen by him from among the legal voters of the county. The presiding officer may administer an oath in his discretion, as to such person's disability.

(h) The following is a facsimile of the official ballot:

an entire party ticket for state, congressional, legislative and county offices make a cross (X) or designate at the head of the ballot. If you desire to vote for particular persons without regard to party of the candidate for whom you desire to vote if it be there, or write any name that you wish to vote

If you desire to vote an entire party ticket for state, congressional, legislative and county offices make a cross (X) or other mark in the circle (O), under the party designated at the head of the ballot. If you desire to vote for particular persons without regard to party, mark in the square at the right of the name of the candidate for whom you desire to vote if it be there, or write any name that you wish to vote for, in the proper place.

DEMOCRAT PARTY	PROHIBITION PARTY	REPUBLICAN PARTY	SOCIALIST PARTY	INDEPENDENT TICKET
STATE GOVERNOR Vote for One Henry A. Moehlanpab	STATE GOVERNOR Vote for One William C. Dean	STATE GOVERNOR Vote for One Emanuel L. Philipp	STATE GOVERNOR Vote for One Emil Seidel	STATE GOVERNOR Vote for One
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR Vote for One John W. Hogan	LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR Vote for One Clyde D. Mead	LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR Vote for One Edward E. Dittmar	LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR Vote for One James H. Vint	LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR Vote for One
SECRETARY OF STATE Vote for One Geo. J. Hermann	SECRETARY OF STATE Vote for One Herbert J. Noyes	SECRETARY OF STATE Vote for One Merlin Hull	SECRETARY OF STATE Vote for One Edward C. Damrow	SECRETARY OF STATE Vote for One
STATE TREASURER Vote for One Frank J. Egerer	STATE TREASURER Vote for One Robert H. Churchill	STATE TREASURER Vote for One Henry Johnson	STATE TREASURER Vote for One Martin Georgensen	STATE TREASURER Vote for One
ATTORNEY GENERAL Vote for One Thomas H. Ryan	ATTORNEY GENERAL Vote for One Herbert S. Sigelko	ATTORNEY GENERAL Vote for One John J. Blaine	ATTORNEY GENERAL Vote for One Ben W. Reynolds	ATTORNEY GENERAL Vote for One
MEMBER OF CONGRESS 8th Dist. Vote for One Dan W. Brown	MEMBER OF CONGRESS 8th Dist. Vote for One	MEMBER OF CONGRESS 8th Dist. Vote for One Edward E. Browne	MEMBER OF CONGRESS 8th Dist. Vote for One Leo Krzycki	MEMBER OF CONGRESS 8th Dist. Vote for One
STATE SENATOR Vote for One	STATE SENATOR Vote for One	STATE SENATOR Vote for One	STATE SENATOR Vote for One	STATE SENATOR Vote for One
MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY Vote for One	MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY Vote for One	MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY Vote for One Byron Whittingham	MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY Vote for One	MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY Vote for One
COUNTY CLERK Vote for One	COUNTY CLERK Vote for One	COUNTY CLERK Vote for One Sam Church	COUNTY CLERK Vote for One	COUNTY CLERK Vote for One
COUNTY TREASURER Vote for One	COUNTY TREASURER Vote for One	COUNTY TREASURER Vote for One Claus Johnson	COUNTY TREASURER Vote for One	COUNTY TREASURER Vote for One
SHERIFF Vote for One	SHERIFF Vote for One	SHERIFF Vote for One Clinton Bluett	SHERIFF Vote for One	SHERIFF Vote for One
CORONER Vote for One	CORONER Vote for One	CORONER Vote for One John A. Werner	CORONER Vote for One	CORONER Vote for One
CLERK OF COURT Vote for One	CLERK OF COURT Vote for One	CLERK OF COURT Vote for One A. B. Beyer	CLERK OF COURT Vote for One	CLERK OF COURT Vote for One
DISTRICT ATTORNEY Vote for One	DISTRICT ATTORNEY Vote for One	DISTRICT ATTORNEY Vote for One Frank A. Calkins	REGISTER OF DEEDS Vote for One	DISTRICT ATTORNEY Vote for One R. R. Williams
REGISTER OF DEEDS Vote for One	REGISTER OF DEEDS Vote for One	REGISTER OF DEEDS Vote for One Henry Ebbe	DISTRICT ATTORNEY Vote for One	REGISTER OF DEEDS Vote for One F. J. Deckert
SURVEYOR Vote for One	SURVEYOR Vote for One	SURVEYOR Vote for One G. W. Severns	SURVEYOR Vote for One	SURVEYOR Vote for One

SAM CHURCH. County Clerk.

You Get Service From Our Coats and Suits



Made of good materials, good design that does not go out of style, good workmanship, binds these durably together; its a pleasure to wear such clothes, Coats, & Suits from \$20 to \$59. Splendid values in childrens Coats up from \$4.50. New arrivals in Serge and Velvet Dresses, Skirts, Waists, Furs and School Dresses.

Buy Xmas Handkerchiefs now, better assortments and less congestion. Warm Beacon Flannel Robes for Infants, children, women and men. Again we advise you to buy now!

W. C. Weisel

DRAFT MACHINERY WORKS SMOOTHLY

GENERAL CROWDER AND ASSISTANTS ARE HAVING LITTLE TROUBLE THIS TIME.

MEN RESPOND CHEERFULLY

War Draws Attention to the Fact That Thousands of Citizens of Alien Birth Do Not Understand the English Language.

By ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Washington.—General Crowder and his assistants in the provost marshal's office are having less difficulty in putting the new draft in operation than they anticipated. Experience with the first draft has been of great benefit. The machinery is in good working order and the men of the country have responded creditably to this demand upon them for more man power. One feature has been added which is expected to be of great assistance. This is the creation of legal advisory boards to aid the local boards in the determination of questions arising under the draft law. It is expected that the advice of the legal boards will save a lot of time at this end of the line.

Probably the most gratifying circumstance in connection with the new draft is the cheerful response of the men. The provost marshal general does not expect as much difficulty in regard to slunkers as in the first draft. The whole country has grown more patriotic as the war has progressed.

War has taught the lesson that more attention should be given to immigrants in the future. When it is found that thousands upon thousands of men of alien birth but who have become American citizens and been drafted into the army, are yet unable to understand the language of the country, it means that there has been a great gap somewhere. These men could not understand the orders given them, nor did they understand why they were called into military service. Hereafter it would be well to see that immigrants are taught the English language, or at least that they should be compelled to learn it when they become citizens. It might be well also to see to it that the aliens living in this country should become citizens, or leave it. We have found a much too large alien population as a result of the draft law.

Congressman Walsh of Massachusetts, who has made himself unpopular with the members who want to print everything under the sun in the Congressional Record, and at the same time popular with the people, who would like to see less waste in government printing, made a strong plea in the house for saving paper and printing bills. He showed that while the government was trying to curtail the use of paper, it was at the same time wasting paper in many ways. Congressman Walsh of Michigan interjected a remark to the effect that the government printing office work this year would cost \$12,000,000, while many bureaus go outside and get a great amount of printing done by contract.

Because somewhere in the neighborhood of 25,000 physicians have wholly or partially withdrawn from private practice to engage in war work, the public health service has appealed to our people to remember that taking care of themselves is one way of expressing patriotism. One-third of the men registered under the first draft were rejected for physical disability, and in a majority of these cases the cause of rejection was some easily preventable or curable defect.

Besides making things hum at the producing end, the government is urging firemen in factories and large buildings to aid in avoiding any repetition of last year's uncomfortable coal shortage. According to Van H. Manning, director of the bureau of mines, 45,000,000 tons of coal can be saved yearly by proper building and adjustment of fires, and this without the assistance of any miraculous agencies. Anything that will save 45,000,000 tons of coal for the United States is doing a good deal more than its bit in these war times.

Probably the most astounding thing the Germans of highest intelligence have encountered is the manner in which this country has gone into war. They never believed it was possible for the United States to mobilize troops, to ship and put into the fighting lines anything like an army. Just why they could not hark back to Civil war days and see how a divided nation raised two armies of great fighting material is a mystery. The Germans have made other errors. First they did not believe that the United States would put an army in Europe. They had some reason to believe we would not go to war for the pacifist sentiment was very strong. Then the Germans were misled by the pro-German element in this country. They are now learning that the United States would have nerve enough to revolt and counteract the efforts of this country to be effective on the side of the allies. They had reason to entertain such ideas, but events show how mistaken they were. If there continues to be a firm idea to fight to a

Get Little for Rich Discovery. Some fifty years ago an Irishman named O'Reilly, engaged in buying ostrich feathers at a spot near the Nile river, was offered by an African bushman a customarily bright "pebble" which he picked up and put into his pocket for a plug of tobacco. The white man closed with the offer, and later on submitted his pebble to a lapidary in Cape Town.

The expert at once pronounced it to be a very fine diamond, and, after some negotiation, O'Reilly sold it for

Rabbits a Pest No Longer. Rabbits, which were once the curse of Australia, as they have been to a lesser extent in the southwestern United States, are providing a profitable source of revenue and at the same time helping to win the war by increasing the food supply.

Official dispatches received at Washington say the British board of trade has ordered 600,000 crates of skinned rabbits, which will be the killing of 2,000,000 rabbits, weighing 35,000, or 200 pounds after dressing. Previous-

ly the rabbits were shipped with the skins on, but incoincidence was experienced at hospitals in England in removing the fur.

How to dispose of the skins is causing the Australians speculation. There is a ready market for them in this country, but tonnage is scarce.

The average annual meat product from the United States is estimated at \$2,000,000. He then returned to the spot, started digging, and found several other stones, which brought him in a handsome fortune. But all the bushman—the original discoverer of the South African diamond—got out of his epoch-making find was a single cake of plug tobacco.

Deep sociological consideration is being given to Philadelphia's housing problem, which is now complicated by the necessity of providing for many shipbuilders.

Ten thousand soldiers like heavyweights and an army of civilians in the Puget sound woods, are now getting out airplane spruce at the rate of 20,000,000 feet a month. This is due to the genius of Col. Bruce P. Disque of the spruce production division of the aviation section of the signal corps.

The Spruce Brigade. Ten thousand soldiers like heavyweights and an army of civilians in the Puget sound woods, are now getting out airplane spruce at the rate of 20,000,000 feet a month. This is due to the genius of Col. Bruce P. Disque of the spruce production division of the aviation section of the signal corps.

Opinion is divided as to whether or not the courts will sustain the income tax on the salary of the president and federal judges. Some very ridiculous arguments have been made about it. For instance, it was claimed that the independence of the executive and judiciary were endangered by it as an adverse congress could tax them into submission. An adverse congress desiring to coerce the executive or judiciary by such means could do so by refusing to appropriate the salaries of these officials. Before any congress could coerce either the executive or the judiciary to any extent it is quite likely the people would displace that congress with one having more sense.

Kenosha.—The Kenosha Elks have gone dry. The finest clubhouse owned by the members of the order in Wisconsin will be opened within a day.

Green Bay.—John W. Gauerke, exalted ruler of Green Bay Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, has been appointed district grand exalted ruler for the Eastern district of Wisconsin. The appointment was made by Grand Exalted Bruce Campbell of East St. Louis, Ill.

Madison.—Martin Olson pleaded guilty in superior court to desertion, bigamy, perjury and violation of the Mann act and was sentenced by Judge Hoppman to two years in the penitentiary.

La Crosse.—Dorens of women leave the city every morning in automobiles for the potato fields, dig their winter's supply and pay the farmer a fair market price, with the value of their labor deducted. The harvest of the apple crop in Bostwick valley was arranged in a number of canners, buyers picking their own supply.

La Crosse.—An epidemic of hog cholera has broken out in herds on French Island, a suburb of La Crosse. Local veterinarians have called upon the state authorities for assistance.

Madison.—More than 2,500 army rifles manufactured in this country for Russia, but not delivered because of her withdrawal from the war, have been sent to the University of Wisconsin by the government to be used by S. A. T. C. soldiers in their drill.

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK IN WISCONSIN

Green Bay.—Fishing in Green Bay has never been better, according to the fishermen who make their daily trips into this port. The fish hauls are doing a record business, and the ships are carrying about 25 per cent higher than in former years. Due to the scarcity of help, women are being used on the dock and in the houses sorting the catches.

Green Bay.—Another vacation has been invaded by women in Green Bay. They are reported to be about 25 per cent higher than in former years. Due to the scarcity of help, women are being used on the dock and in the houses sorting the catches.

Madison.—The railroad commission issued an order granting a 7-cent street car fare to the Ashland, Light, Power and Street Railway company. The order provides that cash fares shall be 7 cents with six tickets for 40 cents, while school children's tickets are increased from 2½ to 3½ cents. The order becomes effective on Oct. 15.

Madison.—In a statement issued here, State Treasurer Henry Johnson takes exception to certain statements made as to the finances of the state for alleged political reasons, and warns the municipalities to prepare for a decided decrease in income taxes if the proposed excess profits tax law pending before congress becomes a law.

Madison.—Re-routing of milk routes and a central delivery system in some cities were suggested as possible means of cutting down the cost of production, at a conference here of Senator George S. Skogmo, Elmer Falls, and members of the Johnson, Creek, members of the legislative marketing committee.

Fond du Lac.—Immediate consolidation of the Soo line and St. Paul Passenger and freight depots in Fond du Lac and Oshkosh has been recommended by Superintendent C. G. Johnson, Fond du Lac, and P. W. Urbahn of the Soo line with F. D. Pender of the North-Western railroad concurring.

Wausau.—Thirteen members of the Marathon County Bee Keepers' association this year realized a total of 52,050 pounds of honey according to reports received at the fall meeting held in Wausau. Lewis Francisco of Mosinee reported the largest amount, eleven tons of honey being the product of his bee colonies this season.

La Crosse.—Because Health Commissioner J. M. Furstman had taken a stand against closing schools to check epidemic of Spanish influenza, Mayor A. A. Bentley called in two members of the board of health and without Furstman's consent, issued an order closing all schools, churches and theaters.

Wausau.—Mr. and Mrs. Gust Anderson have the distinction of having their only four sons in national service. Alex, 26, is in the overseas army; Alfred, 26, is at the Great Lakes Naval station; Algot, 23, is in overseas work; and Harold, 21, is attending an army school in Kansas.

Madison.—Because of the shortage of American cheese, state hotel chairmen for the food administration thru-out the country have been asked to eliminate all cheese from the lunch counters serving at such luncheon only crackers, pickles and olives.

Marquette.—Mathias Rauner has six sons in the army—Edward, a second lieutenant in England; Max, in Washington; Matthias, in France; Ernest, in Rockford, Ill.; and Emil, recently inducted.

Marquette.—Marquette is planning a \$50,000 Liberty loan memorial for the boys of the county who made the supreme sacrifice during the war. Subscriptions will be voluntary. The plan originated here.

Fond du Lac.—Mrs. Rebecca W. Bass, a Wisconsin pioneer, aged 88 years, died here. She traveled widely and celebrated her seventieth year by a tour of the Holy Land.

Wausau.—Otto Henkelman of the town of Hewitt killed two wolves, who were about to attack a litter of pigs. He reports many wolves in the locality.

Feshigo.—John M. Butler, civil war veteran, Feshigo, is suing for a divorce, charging cruelty and accusing his wife of calling him a pro-German.

Neenah.—The local chapter of the Red Cross shipped fifteen boxes containing 2,555 articles for Belgians. The boxes weighed 3,400 pounds.

La Crosse.—Camp Robinson, near Sparta, where 8,000 artillerymen were trained during the summer, has been closed for the winter.

Madison.—The university of Wisconsin has among its students a man who is totally blind and who is attempting to earn his way through college as a piano tuner. He is John T. Kostick, six feet tall, an athlete and possessed of an optimistic temperament.

Green Bay.—The steam yacht Bonita, formerly owned by Senator Isaac Stephenson, Marquette, has been purchased by Green Bay boat builders, and will be converted into a steam trawler, which will be used by the government.

Marquette.—The Ludington company, of which the late Isaac Stephenson was president for sixty years, sold 17,000,000 feet of hardwood timber to the Von Platten company of Iron Mountain, Mich. There were 2,500 acres in the tract.

Green Bay.—The steam yacht Bonita, formerly owned by Senator Isaac Stephenson, Marquette, has been purchased by Green Bay boat builders, and will be converted into a steam trawler, which will be used by the government.

Marquette.—The Ludington company, of which the late Isaac Stephenson was president for sixty years, sold 17,000,000 feet of hardwood timber to the Von Platten company of Iron Mountain, Mich. There were 2,500 acres in the tract.

Green Bay.—The steam yacht Bonita, formerly owned by Senator Isaac Stephenson, Marquette, has been purchased by Green Bay boat builders, and will be converted into a steam trawler, which will be used by the government.

Marquette.—The Ludington company, of which the late Isaac Stephenson was president for sixty years, sold 17,000,000 feet of hardwood timber to the Von Platten company of Iron Mountain, Mich. There were 2,500 acres in the tract.

Green Bay.—The steam yacht Bonita, formerly owned by Senator Isaac Stephenson, Marquette, has been purchased by Green Bay boat builders, and will be converted into a steam trawler, which will be used by the government.

Marquette.—The Ludington company, of which the late Isaac Stephenson was president for sixty years, sold 17,000,000 feet of hardwood timber to the Von Platten company of Iron Mountain, Mich. There were 2,500 acres in the tract.

Green Bay.—The steam yacht Bonita, formerly owned by Senator Isaac Stephenson, Marquette, has been purchased by Green Bay boat builders, and will be converted into a steam trawler, which will be used by the government.

Marquette.—The Ludington company, of which the late Isaac Stephenson was president for sixty years, sold 17,000,000 feet of hardwood timber to the Von Platten company of Iron Mountain, Mich. There were 2,500 acres in the tract.

Green Bay.—The steam yacht Bonita, formerly owned by Senator Isaac Stephenson, Marquette, has been purchased by Green Bay boat builders, and will be converted into a steam trawler, which will be used by the government.

Marquette.—The Ludington company, of which the late Isaac Stephenson was president for sixty years, sold 17,000,000 feet of hardwood timber to the Von Platten company of Iron Mountain, Mich. There were 2,500 acres in the tract.

Green Bay.—The steam yacht Bonita, formerly owned by Senator Isaac Stephenson, Marquette, has been purchased by Green Bay boat builders, and will be converted into a steam trawler, which will be used by the government.

Marquette.—The Ludington company, of which the late Isaac Stephenson was president for sixty years, sold 17,000,000 feet of hardwood timber to the Von Platten company of Iron Mountain, Mich. There were 2,500 acres in the tract.

Green Bay.—The steam yacht Bonita, formerly owned by Senator Isaac Stephenson, Marquette, has been purchased by Green Bay boat builders, and will be converted into a steam trawler, which will be used by the government.

Marquette.—The Ludington company, of which the late Isaac Stephenson was president for sixty years, sold 17,000,000 feet of hardwood timber to the Von Platten company of Iron Mountain, Mich. There were 2,500 acres in the tract.

Green Bay.—The steam yacht Bonita, formerly owned by Senator Isaac Stephenson, Marquette, has been purchased by Green Bay boat builders, and will be converted into a steam trawler, which will be used by the government.

Marquette.—The Ludington company, of which the late Isaac Stephenson was president for sixty years, sold 17,000,000 feet of hardwood timber to the Von Platten company of Iron Mountain, Mich. There were 2,500 acres in the tract.

PLUMBING HINTS WORTH HEEDING

Fundamental Rules That Every Builder Should Know.

TRAPS OF MUCH IMPORTANCE

Demanding by Laws of Health and the Building Ordinances of Most Cities—Cleanout Also Is Essential.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF CHARGE all matters pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as a plumber, architect, draftsman, etc., without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 127 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose three-cent stamp for reply.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD. What constitutes good plumbing in the modern home is a question that comes up to every present-day home builder or house remodeler. It is a question that can be answered in a number of ways, and my purpose here is not to tell you how you can install your own plumbing in this good looking house design and make a sanitary job of it, but, on the contrary, to give you such information that you will be able to see that the plumber gives you the best job he is capable of for the amount of money which you give him for that purpose, for I do not believe that any man, however handy he may be with tools, can do as good a job of plumbing as a licensed plumber can, nor should he attempt to do so.

However, there is no doubt that anyone who contemplates installing plumbing on his premises can effect an appreciable saving both of patience and money by learning for himself some of the fundamental rules about plumbing.

With reference to the design illustrated, we have a floor plan which meets the needs of American standards and customs for the modest home. It is only 22 feet wide, and so will go on a narrow lot if necessary. There is a comfortable porch across the front. A good-sized living room takes up about half of the main floor, and a wall bed with wardrobe closets occupies one end of this room, providing a child bedroom. The dining room and kitchen are well arranged. A stairway to the second floor, and also the cellar stairs, work in well both for economy and convenience.

On the second floor are two large bedrooms, bathroom and ample closet space. Every fixture should have a trap. As to the plumbing, perhaps you have noticed under a sink a piece of pipe bent to resemble the letter "S". This is what is known as a "trap." Every fixture, and by that is meant the sink, the wash trays, the bath tub, water closet and lavatory, should have a trap placed directly below the outlet of the fixture. This is demanded by all the laws of health and by practically every city as a plumbing ordinance. The reason for this trap is that all of the waste matter from the fixtures passes through this trap on the way to the sewer, and in the bottom of the trap there is always a small quantity of water which absorbs the gases and odors which come from the pipes and sewers and prevents these gases and odors from coming back into the rooms, which would cause headaches, sickness and other ills. So, primarily, the first importance of good plumbing requires that every fixture shall be trapped.

Traps are usually vented, that is, the crown or top of a trap is connected to a small pipe, which runs to the outside air. This is done so that whenever a large quantity of water or waste matter is discharged through a trap, or if another fixture nearby is suddenly emptied, the suction caused in the pipes by the sudden rush of water prevents the trap from siphoning, or running dry, in which case there would be no prevention from the gases passing back from another trap into the house. However, there are traps which can be purchased which do not require the extra expense of back-venting with an air line. These traps are called non-siphon or anti-siphon traps, and are built in such a way that it is impossible for them to be entirely emptied of water, but the expense of installation is almost the same in either case.

Traps Should Be Cleaned. The second important item is to see that every trap has a clean-out that is accessible, and that they are used. For if every trap was cleaned out periodically by the user, there would be considerably less plumbing bills to pay, for any plumber will tell you that a stuffed-up trap or one that is uncleaned is the seat of 80 per cent of the plumbing troubles in the world. Every one seems to take the trouble of cleaning their traps, because it is an unpleasant job and will, instead, wait until the traps are stopped up, then call for the plumber, and wonder why the bills are large, when they are caused by their own negligence.

One of the most important traps in the house, but one that is seldom inspected, is the trap in the water closet. It is a pathetic little story that Miss Katherine Ryan tells in "The Middle Years" of Queen Victoria's visit to Dublin in April of 1900. The populace, she says, was very much interested in the donkey carriage that came with the queen, so she might have her usual outings in her own way. An old woman met it as it was being driven from the north wall house, and she said, "That's the luckiest old woman alive," she said, "I was just comin' back from buryin' my last son-in-law at Glasnevin, and I haven't time to earn a penny for me, and the daughter's left with nine children; but sure wasn't I lucky anyhow? I seen the queen's little asses."

D's Ever Think? A man can pass a pretty girl on the street, picture himself in love with her, married to her, construing her romantic in the twinkling of an eye. Does a girl ever do this? Who can delve into the mysteries of the feminine mind?—Kansas City Journal.

Work of the Mints. Seven hundred and sixty-eight million one hundred and thirty-nine thousand one hundred and nineteen new coins, with a value of \$43,596,835, were made during the fiscal year ending June 30 last, which breaks all previous records. The mints worked on a 24-hour-a-day basis most of the year. Over 200,000,000 one-cent pieces, nearly 80,000,000 nickels, 24,000,000 half-dollars, 45,000,000 dimes, and 115,000,000 dimes were coined.

They Came to Grief. "The road to success is apt to be a long, hard one, my boy." "Are there no shortcuts, father?" "Yes, my son. Our folk took the shortcuts."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

son-in-law at Glasnevin, and I haven't time to earn a penny for me, and the daughter's left with nine children; but sure wasn't I lucky anyhow? I seen the queen's little asses."

D's Ever Think? A man can pass a pretty girl on the street, picture himself in love with her, married to her, construing her romantic in the twinkling of an eye. Does a girl ever do this? Who can delve into the mysteries of the feminine mind?—Kansas City Journal.

Work of the Mints. Seven hundred and sixty-eight million one hundred and thirty-nine thousand one hundred and nineteen new coins, with a value of \$43,596,835, were made during the fiscal year ending June 30 last, which breaks all previous records. The mints worked on a 24-hour-a-day basis most of the year. Over 200,000,000 one-cent pieces, nearly 80,000,000 nickels, 24,000,000 half-dollars, 45,000,000 dimes, and 115,000,000 dimes were coined.

They Came to Grief. "The road to success is apt to be a long, hard one, my boy." "Are there no shortcuts, father?" "Yes, my son. Our folk took the shortcuts."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

son-in-law at Glasnevin, and I haven't time to earn a penny for me, and the daughter's left with nine children; but sure wasn't I lucky anyhow? I seen the queen's little asses."

D's Ever Think? A man can pass a pretty girl on the street, picture himself in love with her, married to her, construing her romantic in the twinkling of an eye. Does a girl ever do this? Who can delve into the mysteries of the feminine mind?—Kansas City Journal.

stalled on account of the small additional cost is the grease trap for the kitchen sink. This consists of a receptacle placed under the sink, which catches all of the waste matter from the sink and passes it through this trap, which is surrounded by a water-cooled chamber, cooling the greasy water and forming a solid cake of grease, which can be easily removed from the trap by taking off the cover. The trap is cooled by connecting the cold water pipe in such a manner that all water drawn through the faucet must first pass through this cooling chamber without coming in contact in any way with the grease chamber. This trap can also be placed outside and buried in the ground, having a vent pipe taken from it and carried above the roof; this vent pipe will then act like a chimney, and draw all odors from the trap and discharge them above the roof. In this kind of a trap no water is used to cool the trap, as the ground acts as a cooling medium. This grease trap is more important than many people think, for there is nothing that will clog up a pipe quicker than grease from a kitchen sink, and especially is this true in country plumbing, where there is no public sewer and a sewage disposal system is used.

Refrigerator Drain Bid Aid. This is also one of the important items of good plumbing that bears a very close relation to the health of the family. We are all familiar with the nuisance of placing a pan under the refrigerator to catch the dripping water from the melted ice; how often it is forgotten and runs over, spilling the contents on the floor. This can be easily avoided by placing a drip pan or safe, as it is called, under the refrigerator and connecting this safe to a pipe having a trap, and discharging this pipe into an open sink, which has a faucet connected to it and a vented pipe. Do not by any means connect this waste pipe to any of the other waste or soil pipes of the other fixtures, so there will be positively no opportunity for any odors or gases from the soil lines going back into the ice box. This is very important, and does not at all times receive the care and attention that it should. See that this pipe is regularly and often cleaned out with boiling water, as all ice is not pure; and there are particles of dirt and other matter that are often left in the pipe. The trap under the safe need not be vented, it is only an additional guard to prevent odors from passing back into the refrigerator.

Do not use an iron water-back in your coal range. If you wish to save yourself annoyance and trouble, but use instead either a copper or brass water-back. The cost will be greater but it will be an economy in the end. For the rust from the water-back is sure to collect in the bottom of the

range boiler, if it is an iron one, making it necessary to have a very hot fire on wash days, which will agitate the particles of rust so that they will find their way to the wash trays and ruin the clothes. In women thus you will pay the difference in cost of a brass water-back twice over.

Important Only in History. Blenheim, the scene of Marlborough's most famous victory, is but a hamlet of some half-dozen houses straggling along the Bavarian bank of the Danube. Waterloo is a small place with fewer than 400 inhabitants. Austerlitz, where Napoleon defeated the combined armies of Austria and Russia, falls into the same category. Agincourt—or Azincourt, to give it the modern French spelling—is a mere hamlet of a few hundred souls. So are Fontenoy and Malplaquet. Abu Kira, where, in 1855, 500 English troops defeated 15,000 of the mahdi's picked warriors, is a ramshackle collection of Arab huts clustered round a group of wells. Mafeking, Colenso, Stormberg, Magersfontein and Paardeberg, places famous in the South African war, are quite unimportant villages apart from the historical events associated with them.

Wouldn't Let Woman Tie Knot. The Erie Record tells of a Neosho county couple who called at the probate judge's office for a marriage license, intending to have the ceremony performed by the judge at the same time. Finding the judge a deputy in charge of the office, the young man in the case refused to proceed and went to hunt up a minister. "I'd just as soon be married by a phonograph as to have a woman perform the ceremony," he said. The Record, however, does not record what the bride replied to that tactful remark on the part of her husband.—Kansas City Star.

Work of the Mints. Seven hundred and sixty-eight million one hundred and thirty-nine thousand one hundred and nineteen new coins, with a value of \$43,596,835, were made during the fiscal year ending June 30 last, which breaks all previous records. The mints worked on a 24-hour-a-day basis most of the year. Over 200,000,000 one-cent pieces, nearly 80,000,000 nickels, 24,000,000 half-dollars, 45,000,000 dimes, and 115,000,000 dimes were coined.

They Came to Grief. "The road to success is apt to be a long, hard one, my boy." "Are there no shortcuts, father?" "Yes, my son. Our folk took the shortcuts."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

son-in-law at Glasnevin, and I haven't time to earn a penny for me, and the daughter's left with nine children; but sure wasn't I lucky anyhow? I seen the queen's little asses."

D's Ever Think? A man can pass a pretty girl on the street, picture himself in love with her, married to her, construing her romantic in the twinkling of an eye. Does a girl ever do this? Who can delve into the mysteries of the feminine mind?—Kansas City Journal.

Work of the Mints. Seven hundred and sixty-eight million one hundred and thirty-nine thousand one hundred and nineteen new coins, with a value of \$43,596,835, were made during the fiscal year ending June 30 last, which breaks all previous records. The mints worked on a 24-hour-a-day basis most of the year. Over 200,000,000 one-cent pieces, nearly 80,000,000 nickels, 24,000,000 half-dollars, 45,000,000 dimes, and 115,000,000 dimes were coined.

They Came to Grief. "The road to success is apt to be a long, hard one, my boy." "Are there no shortcuts, father?" "Yes, my son. Our folk took the shortcuts."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

son-in-law at Glasnevin, and I haven't time to earn a penny for me, and the daughter's left with nine children; but sure wasn't I lucky anyhow? I seen the queen's little asses."

D's Ever Think? A man can pass a pretty girl on the street, picture himself in love with her, married to her, construing her romantic in the twinkling of an eye. Does a girl ever do this? Who can delve into the mysteries of the feminine mind?—Kansas City Journal.

Work of the Mints. Seven hundred and sixty-eight million one hundred and thirty-nine thousand one hundred and nineteen new coins, with a value of \$43,596,835, were made during the fiscal year ending June 30 last, which breaks all previous records. The mints worked on a 24-hour-a-day basis most of the year. Over 200,000,000 one-cent pieces, nearly 80,000,000 nickels, 24,000,000 half-dollars, 45,000,000 dimes, and 115,000,000 dimes were coined.

They Came to Grief. "The road to success is apt to be a long, hard one, my boy." "Are there no shortcuts, father?" "Yes, my son. Our folk took the shortcuts."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

son-in-law at Glasnevin, and I haven't time to earn a penny for me, and the daughter's left with nine children; but sure wasn't I lucky anyhow? I seen the queen's little asses."

'IDEAL HUSBAND' SEEKS A BRIDE

Young, Good Looking, and Well Behaved, Offers Self for Matrimony.

PUTS AD IN PAPER

Candidate Must Be Nice, Either Brunette or Blonde, but Neither Too Large Nor Too Small.

Chicago.—Perhaps it is because there are so many available bachelors in town. Or perhaps Alvin L. Andrews, like many Chicago boys, is a shrinking violet.

But, at any rate, the girls around here seem to have overlooked a bet. Bashfulness, as in the case of John Aiden, may be carried too far. Rather than let things go to such extremes young Andrews, who is a city hall employee, advertised for a wife in the Elgin newspapers.

He has been to Elgin once and seen the girls. He couldn't describe the type exactly, but they were the kind he liked. They were "nice girls," as he expressed it.

Here's What He Offers. Andrews wants a wife, and offers the following requirements: A husband who stays home nights and who never plays cards. A husband who neither drinks nor cheats. Good looks—tall and attractive. Money in the bank. Two Liberty bonds. A good salary.

"Yes," he said, "I despaired of ever meeting the kind of girl I want. While I always have lived at home, I'm very homesome. What I want is a home of my own—a little bungalow, you know, with a garden and a few flowers."

He couldn't describe the type exactly, but they were the kind he liked. They were "nice girls," as he expressed it.

He couldn't describe the type exactly, but they were the kind he liked. They were "nice girls," as he expressed it.

He couldn't describe the type exactly, but they were the kind he liked. They were "nice girls," as he expressed it.

He couldn't describe the type exactly, but they were the kind he liked. They were "nice girls," as he expressed it.

He couldn't describe the type exactly, but they were the kind he liked. They were "nice girls," as he expressed it.

The quarantine was raised from the H. B. Welland home on Tuesday.

Prof. W. A. Sprue has been confined to his home since Saturday with the grippe.

Charles Carroll, director of the town of Waukegan, was in the city on Tuesday calling on friends.

A. G. Koeh, the popular manager of the Cohen Bros. store is confined to his home since Saturday with the grippe.

Mrs. W. H. Little has returned from a three weeks visit with her son, John, at Duluth, Minn.

Word has been received here that Will D. Meyer, captain in the heavy coast artillery has sailed for France.

Mrs. A. L. Gross has been visiting at the home of Will Gross at Waukegan several days during the past week.

Mrs. F. B. Warner left last week for Chicago where she will make her home with her son, Laird, for the present.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Kruger, who have resided at Port Edwards the past year have moved to this city to reside.

Mrs. Clara Johnson has returned from a three weeks visit at the home of her son, Carl, who is farming at Aurora, Neb.

Ben. Danitz, who is in the medical corps at Camp Sherman, Ohio, is home on a ten days furlough to visit with his wife.

Joe Reimer, Jr., one of the hunting farmers of the town of Itasca, favored this office with a pleasant call.

New waists here, they are Crape De Chien and Georgette Crape, brocade and beaded effects at \$5.00 to \$10.00.

Mrs. Segar Swanson of Gladstone, Mich., was a guest at the Geo. Fordham home this week while enroute to Rochester, Minn.

Mrs. Edw. Ferguson has returned from Anacostia, Montana, where she has been for weeks on account of the death of her mother.

Ed. Baldwin and Mark Forth who are employed in the shipyards at Manitowish spent the past two weeks visiting with their families.

Miss Irene Lehnigswell of Tomahawk who has been visiting at the Geo. Fordham home for the past week returned to her home on Tuesday.

C. R. Olin of Marshfield and P. F. Bean of the town of Hanson, members of the Wood County Soldiers Commission were in the city on Saturday.

Donald Daly, who has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Daly in this city returned to his duties at the Great Lakes Training station on Monday.

Adolph Zabawa, who is employed in the Four Wheel Drive factory at Clintonville returned to his work on Wednesday after spending several days with his mother.

Miss Alma Blasig received her call as nurse from Washington the past week, but has decided to remain at the Riverdale hospital where she has been employed for some time.

The farm house of Duff Mosher, living south-east of Dexter, Wis., has burned to the ground last Thursday while the family were away from home. The fire is supposed to have originated from a defective chimney.

C. E. McKee, editor of the Pittsville Record was a business caller at this office on Monday. Mr. McKee informed us that his wife had undergone a surgical operation at the hospital in Marshfield that morning.

Mrs. Louis Podratz spent several days in Ripon this week to visit her son, John, who is attending Ripon college, taking a government course. John had been quite ill for three weeks with Spanish influenza, but is now able to be around again.

Mrs. B. L. Brown left on Monday for Hillsboro, where she was called by the death of her mother, Mrs. Hansberry, who passed away that day. Mr. Brown went down the day following to attend the funeral, which was held on Wednesday.

Ed. Smith, who is stationed at Camp Grant, was home for a couple of days last week to visit with relatives and friends. Ed. claims that camp life agrees with him, and from appearances he seems to be venturing the vicissitudes incident to training in line shape.

Martin Nelson, one of the progressive farmers of the town of Rudolph was a pleasant caller at this office on Monday. Mr. Nelson purchased the Frank Whitman farm near Rudolph in March, coming here from Burlington. He is well pleased with the country and thinks that the land here is even better than in the southern part of the state.

Up at Merrill last week Wednesday they had a peace celebration when they heard the report that the Kaiser had accepted all of the terms of President Wilson. They had quite a time while it lasted, only to find that they had been a trifle premature and that there was nothing to it. However, we expect that it will not be very long before they can celebrate peace in dead earnest.

Mrs. Albert Waldvogel has returned from a visit with relatives in Marshfield.

Mrs. Paul Schwartz leaves this week for Milwaukee to make her future home.

Miss Alfred Snyder leaves this week for an extended visit with her sons at Minneapolis.

Rev. P. J. Wagner of Rudolph was among the business visitors at the Tribune office on Monday.

Malcolm Johnson has enlisted in the naval aviation. He has passed the examination and is now waiting for his call.

Mr. and Mrs. O. Carlin of Vesper were in the city on Monday on their way home from a ten days visit at North Prairie.

Mr. and Mrs. August Sutor returned to their home in Marshfield on Thursday evening after spending three weeks in the city visiting with relatives.

Chas. Nobles, who has been doing carpenter work at the Nekoma mill the past eighteen months, has resigned his position and leaves this week for Manitowish to work in the ship yards.

Special suit sale one day only. Men's suits, \$10.00 to \$15.00. Your choice of any suit in the house at \$20.00 cash, values up to \$45.00. E. Wilcox.

A. J. Cowell and daughter, Mrs. Cliff Blunt departed on Monday by auto for a week's visit with relatives near Waukegan.

A card received from Fred Selma, dated the 15th instant, states that he was leaving Manitowish for Hoboken, N. J., where he is expected to sail back for across the water. Fred is a member of the marine corps, and has been in active training for the past three months.

Mr. and Mrs. George Marcoux are mourning the death of their infant daughter who passed away last Friday. The funeral was held on Saturday, when the remains were interred in Calvary cemetery. The parents have the sympathy of their friends in their sad affliction.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bell, Jr., returned on Monday from an auto trip to Monticello, where they visited since Friday with Mr. Bell's uncle. They were accompanied as far as Eau Claire by Mrs. Louis Schell who visited with relatives, returning with them on Monday.

Mike Zabawa returned to Manitowish today where he is dredging. Since he was called here by the serious illness of his brother, John, who is ill at Camp Hancock, Augusta, Georgia with influenza. A message from there at four o'clock Wednesday afternoon stated that John was out of danger.

Ben Hansberry returned recently from the northern part of the state where he has been looking over the situation in regard to the potato crop, and he found things pretty generally good. He states that the weather has been just what was needed for the planting of the potatoes, and the result is that there is a pretty good crop all thru the northern part of the state. He does not think that the crop is as large that prices will be low during the coming winter, and there is no reason why they should be excessively high.

OBITUARY

Charles A. Plink, aged 71 years, two months and three days died at a local hospital, Oct. 11, 1918, at his daughter's home, Mrs. Fred Morine of bright house.

Mr. Plink was born in Sweden, August 18, 1847 and came to this country in 1882. He resided in Boyne, Ind., Mich., until 1908. He sold his home there moving to Potosi, Ill. to live with his daughter. He moved here on the farm last March of this year, living here only six months. His wife preceded him in death several years ago.

He was a member of the Swedish Lutheran church. Surviving him are three children, John G. Plink of Detroit, Mich., Mrs. Ida Morine of this city and Mrs. Marie Westover of Kalamazoo, Mich. Also five grandchildren.

Funeral services were held at the residence last Sunday afternoon, Oct. 13th. Burial was made in Forest Hill cemetery.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to extend to our dear neighbors and friends our sincere gratitude for their kind and beautiful floral offerings in our hour of bitter sorrow. The loss of our dear father, also Rev. Ludwig who spoke words of comfort and for the beautiful service he gave.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Morine
J. G. Plink.

WANTED—10 girls, Reddis Lumber Lumber & Veneer Co., Marshfield, Wis.

Over at Vesper where they have all along put on brick-block, foundry building, Monogram and other dandied things, a teacher has resigned from the village schools because the district would not stand for a janitor.

The Vesper schools have been short a teacher for a month or so. Miss Hessler, a supervising teacher, has been taking the place of one of them, and it remained for another, Miss Donahoe, to throw a bomb in the camp of the school patrons by demanding a janitor. And she took a special school meeting to make the important decision that there shall be no janitor, whereupon Miss Donahoe immediately handed in her resignation. This left the school without a regular teacher, and since a teacher from Port Edwards has been hired and Miss Hessler is still doing duty there.

You can't make some men understand that a big stick pin only makes a dirty fly look dirtier.

Pittsville Record—A telegram from army headquarters Friday informed the Aug. Schalla home, east of the city, that their son, Otto H. Schalla, had been wounded in action. The seriousness of the wound was not made known, but it is not expected that it is but or the message would have stated "severely wounded." The wound was received September 17th. Otto is now in a hospital and gaining.

Pittsville Record—A letter of which the C. A. Robertson home, east of Pittsville, is justly proud, has come to America from headquarters of the Second Division, A. E. F., dated France, July 6th, 1918. It is a relation to heavy and coolness in performing his duty in driving an ammunition truck day and night under heavy shelling and along shell swept roads of Frederick II. Robertson, a son of C. A. Robertson (Robertson), is duty assigned and sealed and bears the "By Command of Major General Bundy," by Preston Brown, Colonel of the General Staff.

Vesper State Center—W. W. Clark staged a twentieth century wild west show here Monday all by himself instead of the proverbial bucking broncho dragging a man down the street at the end of a rope. It was the use of an automobile and the driver down the street pell-mell. Mr. Clark stopped his car in front of the post office without throwing out a word, and when he went to crank the car, it started ahead knocking Mr. Clark down and dragging him a short distance of eighty feet or more across the street into the ditch. At this juncture Mr. Clark released from under the machine and the car went diagonally across the street into a telephone pole in front of Horn's warehouse. The contact with the telephone pole stopped the progress of the car, but the engine kept going, speeding the four-wheeled until Mr. Clark stopped it. Leaving all joking aside, it was a mighty close call for Mr. Clark. After taking an invoice of his person after the accident the only injury was a slight wound on his head. The car suffered a broken radiator and broken lights.

School Board Proceedings

Lincoln Building, Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, October 14, 1918.

Regular meeting of the Board of Education called to order at 7:30 p. m. by the president. The following members were present: Commissioners Babcock, Ragan, Hatch, Hill, Reeves, Walsh, King, Nash, Mrs. E. L. Brown and Mrs. Wm. Ruckle.

Bills allowed as read except that of Lambert Printing Company for balance due on High School Annual. This was laid over until the next regular meeting.

Mrs. G. S. Beardsley, supplies, Dom. Sci. \$20.18
C. E. Boles, insurance 20.00
The Daily & Weekly Leader, printing 55.50
E. G. Doudna, expenses, Waukegan and Madison 25.43
Orliff Dougherty, sweeping compound 18.13
R. W. Ellis Lumber Co., supplies 4.00
The First National Bank, interest 208.02
Grand Rapids Foundry Co., repairs 17.90
The Hammer Printing Co., printing cards 7.00
Wm. F. Hess, plumbing 41.10
Howard's Variety Store, supplies, Dom. Sci. 3.30
Johnson & Hill Co., supplies, Dom. Sci. 29.23
Lambert Printing Co., printing 15.80
Link & Werle, supplies, Dom. Sci. .90
W. T. Lyle, drayage .75
F. Mackinnon Mfg. Co., fuel 8.00
The Moore-Cottrell Subscription Agencies, library 35.15
Mott & Wood Co., supplies, Dom. Sci. 10.43
J. W. Ntawick, supplies 4.10
Edw. N. Pomalville, insurance 20.00
J. R. Ragan, furnishings 49.20
Water Works & Lighting Commission, lights, power and water 327.98
Wells Fargo Co., Express, express and supplies 11.70
The Western Union Telegraph Co., telegrams 1.83
Wood Co. Telephone Co., rental and connecting telephone 16.21
Bossert Coal Co., hauling and storing coal 58.39
Baker Paper Co., supplies 83.20
C. C. Birchard & Co., supplies Eau Claire Book & Stationery Co., supplies, magazines 14.08
Ginn & Co., book & supplies 17.08
Lyon & Hooley, supplies 28.85
McKinley Publishing Co., Stationery for instruction 2.29
Theo. Schmidtman's Sons Co., cards 2.95
Scott, Foresman & Co., supplies 3.24
Thomas Charles Co., supplies, drawing 212.13
The University Publishing Co., stationery for instruction 8.25
U. S. Ink Well Co., repairs 7.20
Kollogg Bros. Lumber Co., supplies Man. Tr. 57.56
On motion of Mr. N. H. Hugh Boles was elected to the vacancy on the Board of Education caused by the resignation of Rev. C. A. Meilicke.

Meeting adjourned.
(Signed) Guy O. Babcock, President of Board of Education.
(Signed) E. G. Doudna, Clerk of Board of Education.

Notice of General Election

Office of County Clerk

October 14, 1918

To the Electors of Wood County:

Notice is hereby given that a general election is to be held in the several towns, wards, villages and election precincts in the county of Wood, 6th day of November, 1918, at which the officers named below are to be chosen. The names of the candidates for each office to be voted for, whose nominations have been certified to or filed in this office, are given under the title of the office and under the appropriate party or other designation, each in its proper column, together with the question submitted to a vote, in the sample ballot below.

INFORMATION TO VOTERS

The following instructions are given for the information and guidance of voters:

(a) A voter upon entering the polling place and giving his name and residence, will receive a ballot from

the ballot clerk which must have endorsed thereon the names or initials of both ballot clerks, and no other ballot can be used. Upon receiving his ballot, the voter must retire alone to a booth or compartment and prepare the same for voting. A ballot clerk may inform the voter as to the proper manner of marking a ballot, but he must not advise or indicate in any manner whom to vote for.

(b) If a voter wishes to vote for all the candidates nominated by or for the party designated printed at the top of the ballot in the circle made for that purpose. A ballot so marked and having no other mark will be counted for all the candidates of that party in the column underneath, unless the names of some of the candidates of the party have been erased or a name shall be written in or a cross mark be placed in the square at the right of the name or names of candidates in another column. If the voter does not wish to vote for all the candidates nominated

by one party, he shall mark his ballot by making a cross or mark in the square at the right of the name of the candidate for whom he intends to vote, or by inserting or writing in the name of the candidate.

(c) A voter may vote for an entire group of candidates for presidential electors by making a cross (X) or mark in the circle (O) under the party designation at the head of the party column, or he may vote for the candidates for presidential electors by making a cross (X) or mark in the square at the right of the name of each candidate for elector for whom he wishes to vote. If a voter does not wish to vote for any one or more candidates for presidential electors in the group, he may erase the name of such candidate or candidates and may write in the space provided therefor, the name or names of the person or persons for whom he desires to vote, and the cross (X) or mark in the circle (O) at the head of the party column shall count as a vote for each of the candidates in such column. If

a voter does not wish to vote for any candidates for president or vice president or for any presidential electors whose names appear upon the ballot, he may insert or write in the names of the candidates for president and vice president, and presidential electors to a number equal to the number of electors to be elected, in the appropriate spaces in the blank column at the right of the ballot.

(d) A voter may vote upon a question, submitted to a vote of the people by making a (X) or mark in the square at the right of the answer which he intends to give.

(e) The ballot should not be marked in any other manner. If the ballot be spoiled, it must be returned to the ballot clerk, who must issue another in its stead, but not more than three in all shall be issued to any one voter. Five minutes' time is allowed in each booth to mark ballot. Unofficial ballots or memorandums to assist the voter in marking his ballot can be taken into the booth, and may be used to copy from. The ballot must not

be shown so that any person can see how it has been marked by the voter.

(f) After it is marked it should be folded so that the inside cannot be seen, but so that the printed endorsements and signatures of the ballot clerks on the outside may be seen. Then the voter should pass out of the booth or compartment, give his name to the inspector in charge of the ballot box, hand him his ballot to be placed in the box, and pass out of the voting place.

(g) A voter, who declares to the presiding officer that he is unable to read, or that by reason of physical disability he is unable to mark his ballot, can have assistance of one or two election officers in marking same, to be chosen by the voter; and if he declares that he is totally blind, he may be assisted by any person chosen by him from among the legal voters of the county. The presiding officer may administer an oath in his discretion, as to such person's disability.

(h) The following is a facsimile of the official ballot:

SAMPLE OFFICIAL BALLOT

If you desire to vote an entire party ticket for state, congressional, legislative and county offices make a cross (X) or other mark in the circle (O) under the party designated at the head of the ballot. If you desire to vote for particular persons without regard to party, mark in the square at the right of the name of the candidate for whom you desire to vote if it be there, or write any name that you wish to vote for, in the proper place.

DEMOCRAT PARTY	PROHIBITION PARTY	REPUBLICAN PARTY	SOCIALIST PARTY	INDEPENDENT TICKET
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
STATE GOVERNOR Vote for One	STATE GOVERNOR Vote for One	STATE GOVERNOR Vote for One	STATE GOVERNOR Vote for One	STATE GOVERNOR Vote for One
Henry A. Moehlanpach	William C. Dean	Emanuel L. Philipp	Ruth Seidel	
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR Vote for One	LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR Vote for One	LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR Vote for One	LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR Vote for One	LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR Vote for One
John W. Hogan	Clyde D. Mead	Edward E. Dittmar	James H. Vint	
SECRETARY OF STATE Vote for One	SECRETARY OF STATE Vote for One	SECRETARY OF STATE Vote for One	SECRETARY OF STATE Vote for One	SECRETARY OF STATE Vote for One
Geo. J. Hermann	Herbert J. Noyes	Merlin Hall	Edward C. Dammow	
STATE TREASURER Vote for One	STATE TREASURER Vote for One	STATE TREASURER Vote for One	STATE TREASURER Vote for One	STATE TREASURER Vote for One
Frank J. Egerer	Robert H. Churchill	Henry Johnson	Martin Georgenson	
ATTORNEY GENERAL Vote for One	ATTORNEY GENERAL Vote for One	ATTORNEY GENERAL Vote for One	ATTORNEY GENERAL Vote for One	ATTORNEY GENERAL Vote for One
Thomas H. Ryan	Herbert S. Sigelko	John J. Blaine	Ben W. Reynolds	
MEMBER OF CONGRESS 8th Dist. Vote for One	MEMBER OF CONGRESS 8th Dist. Vote for One	MEMBER OF CONGRESS 8th Dist. Vote for One	MEMBER OF CONGRESS 8th Dist. Vote for One	MEMBER OF CONGRESS 8th Dist. Vote for One
John W. Brown	Edward B. Browne		Leo Krayek	
STATE SENATOR Vote for One	STATE SENATOR Vote for One	STATE SENATOR Vote for One	STATE SENATOR Vote for One	STATE SENATOR Vote for One
MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY Vote for One	MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY Vote for One	MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY Vote for One	MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY Vote for One	MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY Vote for One
COUNTY CLERK Vote for One	COUNTY CLERK Vote for One	COUNTY CLERK Vote for One	COUNTY CLERK Vote for One	COUNTY CLERK Vote for One
COUNTY TREASURER Vote for One	COUNTY TREASURER Vote for One	COUNTY TREASURER Vote for One	COUNTY TREASURER Vote for One	COUNTY TREASURER Vote for One
SHERIFF Vote for One	SHERIFF Vote for One	SHERIFF Vote for One	SHERIFF Vote for One	SHERIFF Vote for One
CORONER Vote for One	CORONER Vote for One	CORONER Vote for One	CORONER Vote for One	CORONER Vote for One
CLERK OF COURT Vote for One	CLERK OF COURT Vote for One	CLERK OF COURT Vote for One	CLERK OF COURT Vote for One	CLERK OF COURT Vote for One
DISTRICT ATTORNEY Vote for One	DISTRICT ATTORNEY Vote for One	DISTRICT ATTORNEY Vote for One	REGISTER OF DEEDS Vote for One	DISTRICT ATTORNEY Vote for One
REGISTER OF DEEDS Vote for One	REGISTER OF DEEDS Vote for One	REGISTER OF DEEDS Vote for One	DISTRICT ATTORNEY Vote for One	REGISTER OF DEEDS Vote for One
SURVEYOR Vote for One	SURVEYOR Vote for One	SURVEYOR Vote for One	SURVEYOR Vote for One	SURVEYOR Vote for One

SAM CHURCH, County Clerk.

You Get Service From Our Coats and Suits



Made of good materials, good design that does not go out of style, good workmanship, binds these durably together; its a pleasure to wear such clothes, Coats, & Suits from \$20 to \$59.

Splendid values in childrens Coats up from \$4.50. New arrivals in Serge and Velvet Dresses, Skirts, Waists, Furs and School Dresses.

Buy Xmas Handkerchiefs now, better assortments and less congestion. Warm Beacon Flannel Robes for Infants, children, women and men. Again we advise you to buy now!

W. C. Weisel

LOCAL ITEMS

The quarantine was raised from the H. B. Welland home on Tuesday.

Prof. W. A. Sprise has been confined to his home since Saturday with the grippe.

Charles Carroll, director of the band at three weeks visit in the city on Tuesday cutting on friends.

A. C. Koch, the popular manager of the Cohen Bros. store is confined to his home with the grippe.

Mrs. W. F. Little has returned from a three weeks visit with her son, John, at Duluth, Minn.

Word has been received here that Will D. Moyer, captain in the heavy coast artillery has sailed for France.

Mrs. A. L. Gross has been visiting at the home of Will Gross at Wausau several days during the past week.

Mrs. P. B. Warner left last week for Chicago where she will make her home with her son, Laird, for the present.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Kruger who have resided at Fort Edwards the past year have moved to this city to reside.

Mrs. Claus Johnson has returned from a three weeks visit at the home of her son, Carl, who is farming at Aurora, Neb.

Geo. Danitz, who is in the medical corps at Camp Sherman, Ohio, is home on ten days furlough to visit with his wife.

Joe Reimer, Jr., one of the bustling farmers of the town of Rudolph favored this office with a pleasant call.

New waists here, they are Crepe, Do. Chien and Georgette Crepe, embroidered and beaded effects at \$5.00.

Mrs. Segar Swanson of Gladstone, Minn., was guest at the Geo. Danitz home this week while enroute to Rochester, Minn.

Mrs. Edw. Hengen has returned from Anaconda, Montana, where she has been working on account of the death of her mother.

Ed. Baldwin and Mark Forde who are employed in the shipyards at Manitowoc spent the past two weeks visiting with their families.

Mrs. Irene Leffingwell of Tonawanda, N. Y., has been visiting at the Geo. Danitz home for the past week returned to her home on Tuesday.

C. R. Olin of Marshfield and P. F. Olin of the town of Hansen, numbers of the Wood County Soldiers Commission were in the city on Saturday.

Donald Daly, who has been visiting in the city, returned to his duties at the Great Lakes Training station on Monday.

Adolph Zahawa, who is employed in the Four Wheel Drive factory at Clintonville returned to his work on Wednesday after spending several days with his mother.

Miss Alma Hsieg received her call as nurse from Washington the past week, but has decided to remain at the Riverview hospital where she has been employed for some time.

The farm house of Dail Mosher, living south-east of Dexterville was burned to the ground last Thursday while the family were away from home. The fire is supposed to have originated from a defective chimney.

C. E. McKee, editor of the Pittsville Record was a business caller at this office on Monday. Mr. McKee informed us that his wife had undergone a surgical operation at the hospital in Marshfield that morning.

Mrs. Louis Podratz spent several days in Ripon this week to visit her son, John, who is attending Ripon college, taking a government course. John had been quite ill for three weeks with Spanish influenza, but is now able to be around again.

Mrs. E. L. Brown left on Monday for Hillsboro where she was called by the death of her mother, Mrs. Hansberry, who passed away that day. Mr. Brown went down the day following to attend the funeral, which was held on Wednesday.

Ed. Smith, who is stationed at Camp Grant, was home for a couple of days last week to visit with relatives and friends. Ed. claims that camp life agrees with him, and from appearances to seem to be weathering the vicissitudes incident to training in fine shape.

Martin Nelson, one of the progressive farmers of the town of Rudolph was a pleasant caller at this office on Monday. Mr. Nelson purchased the Frank Whitman farm near Rudolph in March, coming here from Burlington. He is well pleased with the country and thinks that the land here is even better than in the southern part of the state.

Up at Marshfield last week Wednesday they had a peace celebration when they heard the report that the Kaiser had accepted all of the terms of President Wilson. They had quite a time while he lasted, only to find that they had been a trifle premature and that there was nothing to it. However, we expect that it will not be very long before they can celebrate peace in good earnest.

Ray Bongard of the town of Sigel was a pleasant caller at this office on Saturday.

Mrs. Albert Waldvogel has returned from a visit with relatives in Marshfield.

Mrs. Paul Schwartz leaves this week for Milwaukee to make her future home.

Mrs. Alfred Snyder leaves this week for an extended visit with her sons at Minneapolis.

Rev. J. J. Wagner of Rudolph was among the business visitors at the Tribune office on Monday.

Malcolm Johnson has enlisted in the naval aviation. He has passed the examination and is now waiting for his call.

Mr. and Mrs. O. Carlin of Vesper were in the city on Monday on their way home from a ten days visit at North Prairie.

Mr. and Mrs. August Sutor returned to their home in Marshfield on Thursday evening after spending three weeks in the city visiting with relatives.

Chas. Nobles, who has been doing carpenter work at the Nelsons, has resigned his position and leaves this week for Manitowoc to work in the ship yards.

—Special suit sale one day only, Sunday, Oct. 26, 1918. Your choice of any suit in the house at \$30.00 cash, values up to \$50.00. I. E. Wilcox.

A. J. Cowell and daughter, Mrs. Cliff Cowell, departed Monday by auto for a week's visit with relatives around Waukesha. They will be accompanied home by Mrs. Cowell who has been visiting in Chicago for some time.

A card received from Fred Schnabel dated the 15th instant, states that he was leaving Quincio for Hoboken, N. J., where he is expected to embark for sea the water. Fred is a member of the marine corps, and has been in active training for the past three months.

Mr. and Mrs. George Marcoux are mourning the death of their infant daughter who passed away last Saturday. The funeral was held on Saturday, when the remains were interred in Calvary cemetery. The parents have the sympathy of their friends in their sad affliction.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bell, Jr., returned on Monday from an auto trip to Menominee, where they visited since Friday with Mr. Bell's uncle. They were accompanied by Mrs. Bell and Mrs. Louis Schall who visited with relatives, returning with them on Monday.

Mike Zahawa returned to Manitowoc today where he is dredging, having been called here by the serious illness of his brother, John, who is ill at Camp Hancock, Augusta, Georgia, with influenza. A message from there at four o'clock Wednesday afternoon stated that John was out of danger.

Ben Hanson returned recently from the northern part of the state where he is dredging, having been called here by the serious illness of his brother, John, who is ill at Camp Hancock, Augusta, Georgia, with influenza. A message from there at four o'clock Wednesday afternoon stated that John was out of danger.

Den Hanson returned recently from the northern part of the state where he is dredging, having been called here by the serious illness of his brother, John, who is ill at Camp Hancock, Augusta, Georgia, with influenza. A message from there at four o'clock Wednesday afternoon stated that John was out of danger.

Over at Vesper where they have also along put on brick-block, it foundry building, Monogram and other dandified-aires, a teacher has resigned from the village schools because the district would not stand for a janitor.

The Vesper schools have been short a teacher for a month or so, and Miss Hassler, a supervising teacher, has been taking the place of one of them, and it remained for another, Miss Dennison, to throw a bomb in the camp of the school patrons by resigning. And it took a special school meeting to make the important decision that there shall be no janitor, whereupon Miss Hassler immediately resigned her resignation. This left the school without a regular teacher, and since a teacher from Port Edwards has been hired and Miss Hassler is still doing duty there.

You can't make some men understand that a big stick pin only makes a dirty tie look dirtier.

Pittsville Record—A telegram from army headquarters Friday informed the Aug. Schalla home, east of the city, about the death of Otto Schalla, who had been wounded in action. The seriousness of the wound was not made known, but it is not expected that it is bad or the message would have stated "severely wounded." The wound was received September 17th. Otto is now in a hospital and gaining.

Pittsville Record—A letter of which the C. A. Robertson home, east of Pittsville, is justly proud, has come to America from headquarters of the Second Division, A. E. F., and dated France, July 5th, 1918. It is a citation for bravery and gallantry in performing his duty in driving an ammunition truck day and night under heavy shelling and along shell swept roads of Frederick, H. (Robertson, a son of C. A. Robertson. The message is duly signed and sealed and bears the "By Command of Major General Bundy" by Preston Brown, Colonel of the General Staff.

Vesper State Center—W. W. Clark staged a twentieth century wild west show here Monday all by himself instead of the proverbial bucking broncho dragging a man down the street at the end of a lasso. It was the case of an automobile dragging the driver down the street pell-mell. Mr. Clark stopped his car in front of the post office without throwing out the clutch, and when he went to crank the car, it started ahead knocking Mr. Clark down and dragging him a short distance on his eighty foot or more across the street into the ditch. At this juncture Mr. Clark was released from under the machine and the car went diagonally across the street into a telephone pole in front of Horn's warehouse. The contact with the telephone pole stopped the progress of the car, but the engine kept going, spinning the rear-wheels until Mr. Clark stopped it. Leaving all joking aside, it was a mighty close call for Mr. Clark. After an invoice of his person after the accident the only injury was a slight wound on his head. The car suffered a broken radiator and broken lights.

TEACHER WON'T BE JANITOR

Office of County Clerk October 14, 1918

To the Electors of Wood County:

Notice is hereby given that a general election is to be held in the several towns, wards, villages and election precincts in the county of Wood, 5th day of November, 1918, at which the officers named below are to be chosen. The names of the candidates for each office to be voted for, whose nominations have been certified to or filed in this office, are given under the title of the office and under the appropriate party or other designation, each in its proper column, together with the question submitted to a vote, in the sample ballot below.

INFORMATION TO VOTERS

The following instructions are given for the information and guidance of voters:

(a) A voter upon entering the polling place and giving his name and residence, will receive a ballot from the ballot clerk which must have endorsed thereon the names or initials of both ballot clerks, and no other ballot can be used. Upon receiving his ballot, the voter must retire alone to a booth or compartment and prepare the same for voting. A ballot clerk may inform the voter as to the proper manner of marking a ballot, but he must not advise or indicate in any manner whom to vote for.

(b) If a voter wishes to vote for all the candidates nominated by any party he shall make a cross or other mark under the party designated printed at the top of the ballot in the circle made for that purpose. A ballot so marked and having no other mark will be counted for all the candidates of that party in the column underneath, unless the names of some of the candidates of the party have been erased or a name shall be written in or a cross mark be placed in the square at the right of the name or names of candidates in another column. If the voter does not wish to vote for all the candidates nominated

Notice of General Election

by one party, he shall mark his ballot by making a cross or mark in the square at the right of the name of the candidate for whom he intends to vote, or by inserting or writing in the name of the candidate.

(c) A voter may vote for an entire group of candidates for presidential electors by making a cross (X) or mark in the circle (O) under the party designation at the head of the party column, or he may vote for the candidates for presidential electors by making a cross (X) or mark in the square at the right of the name of each candidate for elector for whom he wishes to vote. If a voter does not wish to vote for any one or more candidates for presidential electors in the group, he may erase the name of such candidate or candidates and may write in the space provided therefor, the name or names of the person or persons for whom he desires to vote, and the cross (X) or mark in the circle (O) at the head of the party column shall count as a vote for each of the candidates in such column. If

a voter does not wish to vote for any candidates for president or vice president or for any presidential electors whose names appear upon the ballot, he may insert or write in the names of the candidates for president and vice president, and presidential electors to a number equal to the number of electors to be elected, in the appropriate spaces in the blank column at the right of the ballot.

(d) A voter may vote upon a question submitted to a vote of the people by making a (X) or mark in the square at the right of the answer which he intends to give.

(e) The ballot should not be marked in any other manner. If the ballot be spoiled, it must be returned to the ballot clerk, who must issue another in its stead, but not more than three in all shall be issued to any one voter. Five minutes' time is allowed in booth to mark ballot. Unofficial ballots or memoranda to assist the voter in marking his ballot can be taken into the booth, and may be used to copy from. The ballot must not

be shown so that any person can see how it has been marked by the voter.

(f) After it is marked it should be folded so that the inside cannot be seen, but so that the printed endorsements and signatures of the ballot clerks on the outside may be seen. Then the voter should pass out of the booth or compartment, give his name to the inspector in charge of the ballot box, hand him his ballot to be placed in the box, and pass out of the voting place.

(g) A voter, who declares to the presiding officer that he is unable to read or that by reason of physical disability he is unable to mark his ballot, can have assistance of one or two election officers in marking same, to be chosen by the voter; and if he declares that he is totally blind, he may be assisted by any person chosen by him from among the legal voters of the county. The presiding officer may administer an oath in his discretion, as to such person's disability.

(h) The following is a facsimile of the official ballot:

SAMPLE OFFICIAL BALLOT

If you desire to vote an entire party ticket for state, congressional, legislative and county offices make a cross (X) or other mark in the circle (O) under the party designated at the head of the ballot. If you desire to vote for particular persons without regard to party, mark in the square at the right of the name of the candidate for whom you desire to vote if it be there, or write any name that you wish to vote for, in the proper place.

You Get Service From Our Coats and Suits



Made of good materials, good design that does not go out of style, good workmanship, binds these durably together; its a pleasure to wear such clothes, Coats, & Suits from \$20 to \$59. Splendid values in childrens Coats up from \$4.50. New arrivals in Serge and Velvet Dresses, Skirts, Waists, Furs and School Dresses.

Buy Xmas Handkerchiefs now, better assortments and less congestion. Warm Beacon Flannel Robes for Infants, children, women and men. Again we advise you to buy now!

W. C. Weisel

SCHOOL BOARD PROCEEDINGS

Lincoln Building, Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, October 14, 1918.

Regular meeting of the Board of Education called to order at 7:30 p. m. by the president. The following members were present: Commissioners Babcock, Ragan, Hatch, Hill, Reeves, Walsh, King, Nash, Mrs. B. L. Brown and Mrs. Wm. Ruckle.

Bills allowed as read except that of Lambert Printing Company for balance due on High School Annual. This was laid over until the next regular meeting.

Mrs. G. S. Beardsley, supplies, Dom. Sci. \$ 20.18
C. E. Boles, insurance 20.00
The Daily & Weekly Leader, printing 55.50
E. G. Doudna, expenses, Wausau and Madison 26.43
Orloff Doughty, sweeping compound 18.13
E. W. Ellis Lumber Co., supplies 4.00
The First National Bank, interest 208.02
Grand Rapids Foundry Co., repairs 17.90
The Hammer Printing Co., printing cards 7.00
Wm. F. Hess, plumbing 41.10
Howard's Variety Store, supplies, Dom. Sci. 3.30
Johnson & Hill Co., supplies, Dom. Sci. 29.23
Lambert Printing Co., printing 15.80
Link & Werle, supplies, Dom. Sci.90
W. T. Lyle, drayage 7.50
F. Mackinnon Mfg. Co., fuel 8.00
The Moore-Cottrell Subscription Agencies, library 35.15
Mott & Wood Co., supplies, Dom. Sci. 10.43
J. W. Ntwick, supplies 4.10
Edw. N. Pominville, insurance 30.00
J. R. Ragan, furnishings 49.20
Water Works & Lighting Commission, lights, power and water 327.98
Wells Fargo Co., express, express and supplies 11.70
The Western Union Telegraph Co., telegrams 1.83
Wood Co. Telephone Co., rental and connecting telephone 16.21
Bossert Coal Co., hauling and storing coal 58.39
Baker Paper Co., supplies 83.20
C. C. Birchard & Co., supplies Eau Claire Book & Stationery Co., supplies, magazines 14.08
Ginn & Co., book & supplies 17.08
Lyon & Healy, supplies 28.85
McKinley Publishing Co., Stationery for instruction 2.29
Theo. Schmidtman's Sons Co., cards 2.95
Scott, Foresman & Co., supplies 3.24
Thomas Charles Co., supplies, drawing 212.13
The University Publishing Co., stationery for instruction 8.25
U. S. Ink Well Co., repairs 7.20
Kellogg Bros. Lumber Co., supplies Man. Tr. 57.56
On motion of Mr. Nash, Hugh Boles was elected to the vacancy on the Board of Education caused by the resignation of Rev. C. A. Meilicke.

Meeting adjourned.
(Signed) Guy O. Babcock, President of Board of Education.
(Signed) E. G. Doudna, Clerk of Board of Education.

DEMOCRAT PARTY	PROHIBITION PARTY	REPUBLICAN PARTY	SOCIALIST PARTY	INDEPENDENT TICKET
STATE GOVERNOR Vote for One	STATE GOVERNOR Vote for One	STATE GOVERNOR Vote for One	STATE GOVERNOR Vote for One	STATE GOVERNOR Vote for One
Henry A. Moebanpach	William C. Dean	Emanuel L. Philipp	Emil Seidel	
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR Vote for One	LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR Vote for One	LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR Vote for One	LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR Vote for One	LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR Vote for One
John W. Hogan	Clyde D. Mead	Edward E. Dittmar	James H. Vint	
SECRETARY OF STATE Vote for One	SECRETARY OF STATE Vote for One	SECRETARY OF STATE Vote for One	SECRETARY OF STATE Vote for One	SECRETARY OF STATE Vote for One
Geo. J. Hermann	Herbert J. Noyes	Merlin Hull	Edward C. Damrow	
STATE TREASURER Vote for One	STATE TREASURER Vote for One	STATE TREASURER Vote for One	STATE TREASURER Vote for One	STATE TREASURER Vote for One
Frank J. Egerer	Robert H. Churchill	Henry Johnson	Martin Georgensen	
ATTORNEY GENERAL Vote for One	ATTORNEY GENERAL Vote for One	ATTORNEY GENERAL Vote for One	ATTORNEY GENERAL Vote for One	ATTORNEY GENERAL Vote for One
Thomas H. Ryan	Herbert S. Siggelko	John J. Blaine	Ben W. Reynolds	
MEMBER OF CONGRESS 8th Dist. Vote for One	MEMBER OF CONGRESS 8th Dist. Vote for One	MEMBER OF CONGRESS 8th Dist. Vote for One	MEMBER OF CONGRESS 8th Dist. Vote for One	MEMBER OF CONGRESS 8th Dist. Vote for One
John W. Brown	Edward E. Browne		Leo Krzycki	
STATE SENATOR Vote for One	STATE SENATOR Vote for One	STATE SENATOR Vote for One	STATE SENATOR Vote for One	STATE SENATOR Vote for One
MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY Vote for One	MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY Vote for One	MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY Vote for One	MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY Vote for One	MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY Vote for One
		Byron Whittingham		
COUNTY CLERK Vote for One	COUNTY CLERK Vote for One	COUNTY CLERK Vote for One	COUNTY CLERK Vote for One	COUNTY CLERK Vote for One
		Sam Church		
COUNTY TREASURER Vote for One	COUNTY TREASURER Vote for One	COUNTY TREASURER Vote for One	COUNTY TREASURER Vote for One	COUNTY TREASURER Vote for One
		Claus Johnson		
SHERIFF Vote for One	SHERIFF Vote for One	SHERIFF Vote for One	SHERIFF Vote for One	SHERIFF Vote for One
		Clifton Bluett		
CORONER Vote for One	CORONER Vote for One	CORONER Vote for One	CORONER Vote for One	CORONER Vote for One
		John A. Werner		
CLERK OF COURT Vote for One	CLERK OF COURT Vote for One	CLERK OF COURT Vote for One	CLERK OF COURT Vote for One	CLERK OF COURT Vote for One
		A. B. Bever		
DISTRICT ATTORNEY Vote for One	DISTRICT ATTORNEY Vote for One	DISTRICT ATTORNEY Vote for One	REGISTER OF DEEDS Vote for One	DISTRICT ATTORNEY Vote for One
		Frank A. Calkins		R. R. Williams
REGISTER OF DEEDS Vote for One	REGISTER OF DEEDS Vote for One	REGISTER OF DEEDS Vote for One	DISTRICT ATTORNEY Vote for One	REGISTER OF DEEDS Vote for One
		Henry Ebbe		F. J. Deckert
SURVEYOR Vote for One	SURVEYOR Vote for One	SURVEYOR Vote for One	SURVEYOR Vote for One	SURVEYOR Vote for One
		G. W. Severns		

SAM CHURCH, County Clerk.

Reclaimed Land to be Soldiers' Heritage

By Robert H. Moulton

Millions of Acres,
Especially in West and
South, Available for
Farm Homes if Prop-
erly Developed

TO MAKE part of the farm wealth of the nation an assured heritage of the men who fight the nation's war against Germany is the plan of Secretary Lane, who urges a vast reclamation scheme to meet the requirements for returning soldiers after the war.

It is Secretary Lane's belief that the time has come when thought should be given to the preparation of plans for resettling opportunity for these men. And because his department has handled similar problems in the past, he has made it his duty to bring the matter to the attention of the president and congress. He points out that every country has found itself face to face with this problem at the close of a great war. From Rome under Caesar to France under Napoleon down even to our own Civil war, the problem arose as to what could be done with the soldiers' military service.

At the close of the Civil war America faced a somewhat similar situation. But fortunately at that time the public domain offered opportunity to the home-returning soldiers. The great part of the veterans of that war played in developing the West is due to our eyes. The homestead law had been signed by President Lincoln in the second year of the war, so that out of our wealth in lands we had farms to offer the military veterans. It was also the era of transcontinental railway construction. It was likewise the period of rapid, yet broad and full, development of towns and communities and states.

To the great number of returning soldiers in the present war land will undoubtedly offer a great and fundamental opportunity. The experience of wars points out the lesson that our services men, because of our life, with its open vocations and activities, will largely seek out of doors vocations and occupations.

This fact is accepted by the allied European nations. That is why their programs and policies of relocating and readjustment emphasize the opportunities on the land for the returning soldier. The question then is, "What land can be made available for farm homes for our soldiers?"

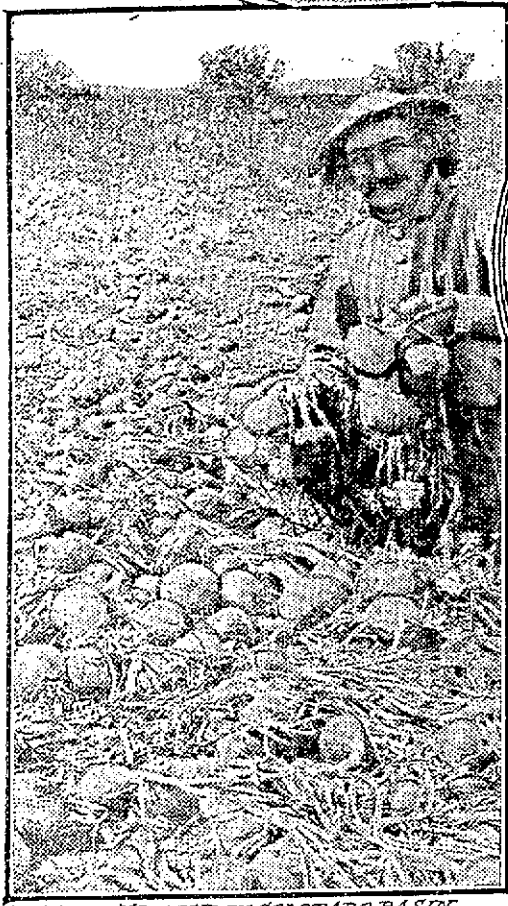
We have not the beautiful public domains of the states and territories. In a literal sense, of use of it on a generous scale for soldier farm homes as in the states, the public domain is gone. The official figures at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1917, show that we have unappropriated land in the continental United States to the amount of 230,557,755 acres. It is safe to say that not one-half of this land will ever prove to be suitable in any way comparable to that in the public domain when Appomattox came—and men turned Westward with army rifle and roll blanket—to begin life anew.

While we do not have that matchless public domain of '65, we do have millions of acres of undeveloped lands in the Northwest, lake states and South, and also swamp lands in the middle West and South, which are available through the proper development. Much of this land can be made suitable for farm homes if properly handled.

But it will require that each type of land be dealt with in its own particular fashion. The arid lands will require water, the cut-over land will require clearing and the swamp land must be drained. Without any of these aids they remain largely No Man's Land. The solution of these problems is no new thing. In the admirable achievement of the reclamation service in reclaiming and draining we have abundant proof of what can be done.

Looking toward the construction of additional projects, Secretary Lane announces that plans and investigations have been under way for some time. A survey and study has been in the course of consummation by the reclamation service on the great Colorado basin. That project, undoubtedly, will appeal to the new spirit of America and would mean the opening of an empire in the Southwest. It is believed that more than 3,000,000 acres of arid land could be reclaimed by the completion of the upper and lower Colorado basin projects.

It has been officially estimated that more than 15,000,000 acres of irrigable land now remain in the government's hands. This is the great remaining storehouse of government land for reclamation. Under what policy and program millions of these acres could be reclaimed for farm homes and homes suitable for legislation to determine. The amount of swamp and cut-over lands in the United States available for farming is extensive. Just how much there is has never been determined with any degree of accuracy. Practically all of it has passed into private ownership. For that reason, in considering its use, it would be necessary to work out a policy between the private owners and the government unless the land was purchased. It has been estimated that the total area of swamp and overflowed lands in the United States is between 70,000,000 and 80,000,000 acres. Of this amount, about 60,000,000



RECLAIMED LAND IN COLORADO BASIN
WHERE GOVERNMENT PLANS FARM
FOR SOLDIERS

acres can be reclaimed and made profitable for agriculture.

The undeveloped swamp lands lie chiefly in Florida, in the states along the Atlantic and gulf coasts, in the Mississippi delta and in Missouri, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin and California.

What amount of land in its natural state unit for farm homes can be made suitable for cultivation by drainage only through surveys and studies will develop. It is known, however, that authentic figures show more than 15,000,000 acres have been reclaimed for profitable farms, most of which lies in the Mississippi river valley.

The amount of cut-over lands in the United States, of course, it is impossible even to approximate to estimate. These lands, however, lie largely in the south Atlantic and gulf states, lake states and the Northwestern states. A rough estimate of their number is about 200,000,000 acres—that is, of land suitable for agricultural development. Substantially all of this cut-over or logged-off land is in private ownership. The failure of this land to be developed is largely due to inadequate method of approach. Unless a new policy of development is worked out in cooperation between the federal government, the states and the individual owners a greater part of it will remain unsettled and uncultivated.

The undeveloped cut-over lands lie chiefly in the Pacific Northwest (particularly in Washington and Oregon), in the lake states (Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin), and in the south Atlantic and gulf coastal states (Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas).

Any plan for the development of land for the returning soldier will come face to face with the fact that a new policy will have to meet the new conditions. The era of free or cheap land in the United States has passed. We must meet the new conditions of developing land in advance—security must, to a degree, displace speculation. There are certain tendencies which must be faced frankly in our consideration of a policy for land to the home-coming soldier. First, the drift to farm tenancy. The experience of the world shows without question that the happiest people, the best farmers and the soundest political condition are found where the farmer owns the home and the farm lands. The growth of the tenancy in America shows an increase of 32 per cent for the 20 years between 1900 and 1910.

In 1890, the drift to urban life. In 1890 of the total population of the United States, 29.5 per cent of our people resided in cities and 70.5 per cent in the country. At the census of 1910, 46.3 per cent resided in cities and 53.7 per cent remained in the country.

It is evident that since the war in Europe there has been a decided increase in the trend toward the city because of industrial conditions. The migration by the United States of new policies in its land development plans for returning veterans will also contribute to the amelioration of these two dangers of American life.

A plan of land development whereby land is developed in large areas, subdivided into individual farms, then sold to actual, homestead farmers on a long-time payment basis, has been in operation not only in the United States under the reclamation act but also in many other countries for several years. It has proved a complete success. In Denmark, Ireland, New Zealand and the Australian commonwealth, it has completely

changed the land situation. One of the features of this plan is that holders are aided in improving and cultivating the farm. In a word, there is organized community development.

Its beneficial results have been well described by the Canadian commission which was appointed to investigate its results in New Zealand. There, the commission reported, the farmers had built better houses or remodeled their old ones, brought a larger acreage of land under cultivation that would otherwise have remained lying idle; had bought and urged more labor-saving machinery on the farms and in the houses; they kept more sheep and pigs and had so largely increased the revenue from their farms that they were able to meet the payments on the mortgages and to adopt a higher standard of living and a better one. Throughout the country a higher and better civilization was being evolved; the young men and women who were growing up were happy and contented; the main at home on the farm and found ample time for recreation and entertainment of a kind more wholesome and elevating than can be obtained in the cities.

It may be said that this country, outside of Alaska, has no frontier today. Of course, Alaska will still offer opportunity for pioneer life. And, of course, Alaska likewise has yet unknown and unexplored possibilities, but unless we make possible the development of this land by the man who desires life in that field we will lose a great national opportunity. Furthermore, this is an immediate duty. It will be too late for these things when the war is over, and the work of definite planning should be done now.

The plan outlined by Secretary Lane does not contemplate anything like charity to the soldiers. He is not to be given a bounty. He is not to be made to feel that he is a dependent. On the contrary, he is to continue, in a sense, in the service of the government. Instead of destroying our enemies, he is to develop our resources.

The work that is to be done, other than the planning, should be done by the soldier himself. The dam or irrigation project should be built by him; the canal, ditch, the breaking of the land, and the building of the houses should, under proper direction, be his occupation. He should be allowed to make his own home, cared for while he is doing it, and given an interest in the land, for which he can pay through a long period of years—perhaps 30 or 40 years.

The farms should not be turned over as the prairies were—unbroken, unfenced, without accommodations for men or animals. There should be prepared homes, all of which can be constructed by the men themselves and paid for by them under a system of simple devising by which modern methods of finance will be applied to their needs.

THE VOICES OF BULLETS.

One hundred steps more would have brought me inside of Cantigny. But I was doomed never to enter Cantigny; just then I went into a shell hole. The reason that made me drop into the shell hole was, I think, two. For one, there was in the crater a wounded boy, a boy shot through the shoulder, together with three hospital men who were starting to dress him, and I went in with some vague idea of offering help.

But also something was after me by that time. I had not noticed it at first; that is, when finally I became aware of it. It was the knowledge that I had been going on for quite a while. Little "zips" were passing by me; small, short whistles, hardly attaining the volume of sound, and gone almost before they were heard. Little "zips," little zips like the lightest of pencil strokes—zip, zip, zip, and zip.

Now and then, though, just as brief, one reached a higher volume of sound, something like a short cat meow, but more resonant. "Fee-a-oo-oo!"—thus a spiteful cry. Some sharpshooters was after me, some ambush Boche who did not approve of Collier's Weekly. That is really why I dropped into the shell hole. I think—not so very much to help the three hospital men—James, Hopper in Collier's.

BRIEF INFORMATION

One agricultural college and three experiment stations are maintained by the government of Norway.

A patent has been issued for a silk gauze face shield to keep dust from the eyes and noses of automobilists.

Platinum is so ductile that a wire 100,000 miles long could be drawn from a single Troy ounce of the metal.

Pennsylvania's mining laws require a mile shall have 700 cubic feet of air a minute and a miner 200 cubic feet.

An aerial rudder helps to steer a French racing automobile and lessens its skidding.

The Brazilian government has adopted a number of measures for the encouragement of sheep and goat raising.

In China there are oil and salt wells more than 2,000 feet deep which have been drilled through solid rock by hand with the most primitive implements.

Chicago's Liberty bond buyers with the longest name, Constantinos J. Papadopoulos, bought a \$300 bond.

and wrote his name on a single application blank.

A Bird in the Hand

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)
EIGHT ESSENTIALS FOR WINTER EGGS.



Scratching for Feed is the Hen's Natural Exercise.

ESSENTIALS FOR EGGS IN WINTER

Stock, Quarters, Treatment, Food and Exercise Must Be Given Consideration.

PULLET IS MAIN RELIANCE

Aim of Poultry Keeper Should Be Roomy, Clean, Well-Ventilated and Lighted Houses—Avoid Disturbing or Annoying Hens.

Some poultry keepers, seemingly without much particular effort, get winter eggs while others work hard but more or less in vain. The former, knowingly or unknowingly provide essentials necessary for winter egg production while in the case of the latter some important factor is neglected. Eight essentials are necessary, according to poultry specialists of the United States department of agriculture, in securing winter eggs. They are: (1) suitable stock; (2) comfortable quarters; (3) kind treatment; (4) regular attention; (5) abundant water; (6) wholesome food; (7) liberal ration; (8) congenial exercise. Due consideration to each of these essentials will bring success, but if the results in eggs are poor—far below the moderate standard of five dozen eggs per hen in the first six months of laying—that fact is proof that the requirements have not all been fully met.

Suitable Stock. Pullets that have been seasonably hatched, well grown, well matured and vigorous are good winter layers. Good laying birds usually molt so late in the fall that the molting shortens production in the early part of their season. Hence pullets are the poultry keeper's reliance for eggs at the season of high prices; and if the pullets fail in any of the specifications mentioned for good laying stock, the poultry keeper is handicapped at the start.

Comfortable Quarters. A roomy, clean, well-ventilated and well-lighted poultry house should be the aim of poultry keepers who are striving for winter eggs. Provision should be made for light and ventilation so that during severe weather the house can be made snug.

Modern practice in the ventilation of poultry houses is to ventilate by means of open windows and doors, in and near the front of the house, giving all the fresh air possible without exposing the birds to temperatures at which they plainly suffer from cold. The common rule for ventilation in extreme cold weather is to give ventilation enough to prevent the deposit of frost or moisture on inside walls. Where so dry a condition of the air in the houses is maintained the birds are not much affected by low temperatures, but by changes of temperature; they do not contract colds so easily, and they lay more steadily.

Kind Treatment.

The poultry keeper should not only be easy in all his movements about the care of the poultry, but should take care that no one and nothing else disturbs or annoys the birds. Hens that are nervous and easily frightened should not be kept where they are regularly or frequently disturbed, for they will not lay well under such conditions. If nervousness and excitability is a breed characteristic, and the annoyances which occur or exist can not be removed, the only remedy is to dispose of the stock and keep a breed of more phlegmatic temperament.

Regularly in attending poultry is the most common cause of unsatisfactory egg yields. Regular attention does not necessarily mean attention at frequent regular intervals. The times of attendance may be far apart and infrequent; as daily, or under some circumstances at even longer intervals between giving supplies of food and water. The essential thing is that the hens' wants shall always be properly provided for in due season.

Abundant Water. Keeping the poultry supplied with water in freezing weather is one of

the most troublesome tasks of poultry keeping.

Many poultry keepers defer giving water until late in the morning during cold weather. Whether the water is liquid or frozen (ice or snow) is immaterial, provided the chickens can get it. Supplying them with dry or slightly moistened grain when they lack water causes indigestion and is generally injurious to the birds and wasteful of the feed given them.

Wholesome Feed. Shortage and high price of good poultry feed has led to a tendency to attempt to economize by using low-priced by-products and very inferior grades of the common grains. Almost invariably it is a mistake to use such to the exclusion of better feeds. The safe and sure way is to start the hens laying by feeding good quality feeds, and then partially substitute the cheap or ones, regulating the amounts used by the readiness of the hens to eat the changed mixture and by the continuance of good condition and production. This applies to all classes of feeds—grains, vegetables and animal feeds. Sufficient supplies of the two last named determine the wholesomeness of the diet as a whole. A formula for combining the three, for ordinary winter weather, is to reduce the meat and increase the vegetables in warm weather, and reduce the vegetables and increase the meat in extreme cold weather.

Liberal Rations. Only well-fed hens can lay as they should. The best results are obtained when there is not more than three hours between feeds. Such a system demands too much of the poultry keeper. Economy of his time and energy without waste of feeds is secured when the feed is accessible to hens at all times under conditions that prevent waste. Dry feeding, in hoppers, of at least half of the ground grains given, and the feeding of whole and cracked grains in litter accomplish this.

Congential Exercise. Scratching for feed is the natural and favorite exercise of hens. They are not, however, inclined to scratch much when no feed rewards their work. Feeding the whole and cracked grain in litter deep enough to conceal it furnishes just the right condition to stimulate exercise by liberal feeding without waste and for congenial exercise that keeps hens fit without carrying exercise so far that it uses energy from feed that ought to be producing eggs.

MARK FOR EACH HEN

Ten eggs a month—60 during the next six months—should be the mark set by poultry keepers at this season for each hen in their flocks. Hens that cannot produce that standard should not be kept. Poultry keepers who cannot reach it with ordinary good stock should quit and stop using valuable feed and time to little purpose. But no one should admit that he cannot reach it until he is sure that he has failed after doing his part intelligently and conscientiously, and no one who faithfully follows the instructions in this article will fail to reach the very moderate standard of production demanded.

Eight Egg Essentials.

- 1.—Suitable stock.
- 2.—Comfortable quarters.
- 3.—Kind treatment.
- 4.—Regular attention.
- 5.—Abundant water.
- 6.—Wholesome feed.
- 7.—Liberal rations.
- 8.—Congenial exercise.

Learn Lesson From Nature.

In feeding poultry a valuable lesson may be learned from nature. In the spring the production of eggs on the farm is an easy matter. Fowls which are at liberty to roam find an abundance of green and animal feed on their range, which, with grain, furnishes a perfect ration for laying hens. In addition to this they get plenty of exercise and fresh air. So far as lies within his power, then, the feeder should aim to make the conditions during other seasons springlike.

Chickens can be raised early in spring or in the fall. When hatched in September, or October, they will provide pullets for March and April.

The young ducks like to dabble in water and they are liable to chill when the weather is cold, but not during warm weather.

Empty duck yards should be plowed up now and seeded with rye. This will not only furnish green stuff for winter feeding, but will disinfest the soil.

Close culling is the only means of keeping the poultry flock up to a high standard.

During the warm summer months is the best time of the year to raise ducks.

Chickens, in any general scheme of poultry production, of course, must take first place. They are best adapted to general conditions, take a wide range of feeds and convert them, perhaps, with the greatest margin of profit.

The Housewife and the War

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)
GREEN TOMATO PICKLES WHICH ARE DIFFERENT.



Making Appetizers for Restricted Diets.

GREEN TOMATOES MAY BE PICKLED

Relishes, Pickles or Chowchow Give Zest to Otherwise Flat-Tasting Meal.

MAKE MEAL APPETIZING ONE

Play an Important Part Right Now When Americans Are Endeavoring to Use Various Meat Substitutes—Some Recipes.

Pickles have their own peculiar place in the menu, although they possess little food value. They stimulate the appetite and especially now, when Americans are endeavoring to use and like the various meat substitute dishes in place of the steaks and roasts of other days, play an important part in making the meal an appetizing one.

The following recipes are offered for the benefit of those who have an abundance of green tomatoes from garden or market in the late fall when they must be saved from destruction by frost. In all cases an effort has been made to use corn sirups instead of sugar as far as possible in pickles. The darker and less expensive sirups may be liked equally well.

Green Tomato Pickles.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 peck green tomatoes | 1/2 pound sirup |
| 1 quart vinegar | 1/2 pound mustard |
| 1/2 pint salt | 1/2 pound turmeric |
| 3 quarts vinegar | 1/2 pound ground allspice |
| 1 pound sugar | 1/2 pound cinnamon |
| 1/2 pound sugar | 1/2 pound ground allspice |
| 2 tablespoons corn sirup | 1/2 pound mustard |

Chop and slice the tomatoes and onions and sprinkle with the salt and let them stand overnight. In the morning drain off the liquid and put the tomatoes and onions in a preserving kettle with a quart of the vinegar and a quart of water. Let the mixture boil for five minutes and then drain. To the drained tomatoes and onion add the spices, sugar and two quarts of vinegar and then boil for 15 minutes counting from the time they begin to bubble. Put in jars which have been thoroughly scalded in hot water and seal.

One peck of tomatoes should make between three and four quarts of pickles. If smaller amounts are desired, use 2 pounds tomatoes 2 ounces (4 tablespoons) sugar 1/2 quart vinegar 1/2 pint salt 1/2 pound turmeric 1/2 pound ground allspice 1/2 pound cinnamon 1/2 pound mustard

This should make one pint of pickle when cooked. The spices used must be of good quality; buy only the best, especially with mustard and curry, for an inferior grade of either may easily cause the recipe to be pronounced worthless. Cauliflower may be used instead of carrots, for it is one of the common ingredients of curry. Corn sirup is a fair substitute for sugar. Brown sugar is usually liked even better than white.

Piccalilli or Green Tomato Relish.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 2 quarts green tomatoes | 3 large cucumbers |
| 1/2 pint salt | 1/2 pound mustard |
| 1/2 pint vinegar | 1/2 pound turmeric |
| 1/2 pint sugar | 1/2 pound ground allspice |
| 1/2 pint corn sirup | 1/2 pound cinnamon |
| 1/2 pint vinegar | 1/2 pound mustard |
| 1/2 pint sugar | 1/2 pound ground allspice |
| 1/2 pint corn sirup | 1/2 pound cinnamon |

Chop the vegetables fine; add the cloves, tied in a small piece of cloth, and other spices; cover with one-fourth cupful of salt and let stand overnight in bowl or other earthenware dish. Drain off the salt in the morning, and add sugar and enough vinegar to cover. (Mix the vinegar with one-third or one-fourth its own measure of water if the sharpness of a strong vinegar is objectionable.) Cook the mixture until tender, stirring occasionally to keep from burning. If the brown sugar is not procurable, imitate its flavor by

adding a little molasses.

In cleaning windows, first remove dirt with hot soapy water, then wipe the panes with a paraffin cloth and polish with a piece of paper.

To sprinkle flour in greased pans prevents cake from sticking.

Rinse the pan with water before heating milk. It will not scorch so easily.

A pan of water in the bottom of the oven keeps the bottom of a cake from burning.

Save the vinegar from mustard pickles and use it in making dressings and sandwich fillings.

Do personal marketing instead of by telephone.

Delicious cream croissants are made by spreading slices of bread with butter, then laying cheese on top of the butter and toasting brown in the oven. Serve with stewed fruit.

Hang all sorts of garments out in the night air to remove wrinkles, whether it be cotton, silk, satin, velvet or chiffon fabric. It brings up the grain and freshens them up wonderfully; serves as well.

If you are living in a country community, there is nothing more hospitable to the afternoon caller than a cup of tea served with bread and jam or butter, with crackers.

Chickens, in any general scheme of poultry production, of course, must take first place. They are best adapted to general conditions, take a wide range of feeds and convert them, perhaps, with the greatest margin of profit.

JUST A BATTLE INCIDENT

This is the story of three men, representing the navy dental corps, the hospital corps and the United States marine corps. All are dead now—a part of the toll of the battle of Bougainville, fought by the United States in June. The marine, Capt. Donald F. Duncan, had charged, leading his men against a shower of machine gun bullets to the aid of a platoon that was

FEW STATE LINES CHANGED

Sentiment Has Proved Too Strong, Even When Good Business Reasons Could Be Advanced.

From time to time proposals are made to change the boundaries of states. One is the scheme to transfer a part of western Florida, extending for 150 miles on the sea coast, to the state of Alabama, and another proposal is to annex the northern neck of Idaho to the state of Washington.

In support of the proposed change in each case the chief argument advanced is that it would place the region to be transferred in the state with which it is most closely allied in interests. Most of the business of Pensacola, the leading city of west Florida, is with Alabama, and if it were the match that state its importance would doubtless be heightened. It is also considerably nearer Montgomery than Tallahassee and nearer Birmingham than Jacksonville.

Proposals for rectifying boundaries in support of the chief argument advanced is that it would place the region to be transferred in the state with which it is most closely allied in interests. Most of the business of Pensacola, the leading city of west Florida, is with Alabama, and if it were the match that state its importance would doubtless be heightened. It is also considerably nearer Montgomery than Tallahassee and nearer Birmingham than Jacksonville.

Proposals for rectifying boundaries in support of the chief argument advanced is that it would place the region to be transferred in the state with which it is most closely allied in interests. Most of the business of Pensacola, the leading city of west Florida, is with Alabama, and if it were the match that state its importance would doubtless be heightened. It is also considerably nearer Montgomery than Tallahassee and nearer Birmingham than Jacksonville.

Proposals for rectifying boundaries in support of the chief argument advanced is that it would place the region to be transferred in the state with which it is most closely allied in interests. Most of the business of Pensacola, the leading city of west Florida, is with Alabama, and if it were the match that state its importance would doubtless be heightened. It is also considerably nearer Montgomery than Tallahassee and nearer Birmingham than Jacksonville.

HOW TO AVOID BACKACHE AND NERVOUSNESS

Told by Mrs. Lynch From Own Experience.

Providence, R. I.—"I was all run down in health, was nervous, had headaches, my back ached, and I was tired and had no ambition for anything. I had taken a number of medicines which did me no good." One day I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it had done for women, so I tried it. My nervousness and backache and headaches disappeared. I gained in weight and feel fine, so I can honestly recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to any woman who is suffering as I was. Mrs. Adeline B. Lynch, 160 Plain St., Providence, R. I. Backache and nervousness are symptoms of nature's warnings, which indicate functional disturbance or an unhealthy condition which often develops into a more serious ailment.

Women in this condition should not continue to drag along without help, but profit by Mrs. Lynch's experience, and try this famous and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—for special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

The man who wants the earth is the very one the earth can't get along with.

Cuticura Beauty Doctor For clearing and beautifying the skin, hands and hair, Cuticura Soap and Ointment afford the most effective preparations. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Her Way. Stella—Are you saving money? Bella—Well, I don't say I think of more things I don't buy.

OLD PRESCRIPTION FOR WEAK KIDNEYS

Have you ever stopped to reason why it is that so many products that are extensively advertised, all at once drop out of sight and are soon forgotten? The reason is plain—the article did not fulfill the promises of the manufacturer. This applies more particularly to a medicine. A medicinal preparation that has no curative value almost sells itself, as like an endless chain system the remedy is recommended by those who have been benefited, to those who are in need of it.

A prominent druggist says, "Take for example Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, a preparation I have sold for many years and never hesitate to recommend, for in almost every case it shows excellent results, as many of my customers testify. No other kidney remedy that I know of has so large a sale."

According to sworn statements and verified testimony of thousands who have used the preparation, the success of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is due to the fact that so many people claim, it initiates almost every wish in overcoming kidney, liver and bladder ailments, and in all urinary troubles and neutralizes the acid which causes rheumatism.

You may receive a sample bottle of Swamp-Root by Parcel Post. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and enclose ten cents; also mention this paper. Large and medium size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Adv.

Couldn't Understand It. A newly drafted negro who had been in camp only a week entered the orderly room and asked the captain for a three-day leave. His reason for making the request being sufficiently good, he was given his pass. Just as he left the room he saluted the captain and said: "Thank you, sergeant."

The captain didn't intend to let such a mistake pass unnoticed, so called the negro back, saying: "Johnson, one of the first things you want to learn to do is to address soldiers by their proper titles. I am a captain—not a sergeant."

A look of surprise came over the negro's face. He said: "Excuse me, captain, but Ah done thought they'd make such a nice man as you-all is, a sergeant!"—The Maynard.

Suggestion on Patches. All men who are wearing their pants on a who-the-was schedule must be careful that the attractive pressure he distributed so that the two rear patches may become necessary simultaneously.

A new patch with a worn companion patch is not slightly and is not indicative of even and symmetrical war service.—Houston Post.

Unseen. Billie—"Has your baby sister got any teeth?" Tillie—"Oh, yes, but she didn't hatched 'em out yet."

Eternal vigilance isn't always the price of liberty—sometimes it's \$10 and costs.

When the morning cup is unsatisfactory

suppose you make a change from the old-time beverage to the snappy cereal drink

INSTANT POSTUM

You'll be surprised at its cheering, satisfying qualities and delightful flavor. It's all health—no caffeine.

Try a Tin

WOMAN IS HELD FOR WITCHCRAFT

Medium Is Arrested on Charge of Urging Children to Steal.

Los Angeles.—Because she is alleged to have dealt in witchcraft with the two minor children of William S. Solomon, a storekeeper, urging them to steal money from their parents with which to pay the "spirits" to bring about the reconciliation between mother and father, Matilda Welsman, a spirit medium, has been taken into custody and is being held pending an investigation. She has been charged with contributing to the delinquency of Morris Solomon, twelve years old, and his sister, little, ten years old.

Mrs. Welsman is said to have induced the two children to go to the store of their father and take the money from the cash drawer. It is alleged that the medium had arranged a regular schedule of prices with the children "for keeping the bad spirits away" from the Solomon household, and for prevailing on the "respectable spirits" to effect a reconciliation between their father and mother, who have been separated for some time.

Evidence gathered from the stories told to the police by the children run like a chapter from the Old Testament. For different spirits the medium is alleged to have had different prices. There were "one-cent" spirits and "three-cent" spirits, the children disclosed. On Saturdays the "spirits" demanded 75 cents to be appeased.

Although the children and their mother desired a reconciliation, the spirit medium was said to have informed Morris and little that the best way to bring it about was through the father's cash drawer. They confessed that they had extracted money from their father's till for two months, giving it to Mrs. Welsman.

Alhambra, Cal.—Discovering that snakes were cutting the "fast lanes" where his hens were laying, J. P. Gill replaced the initial eggs with white doorknobs. A snake was soon found which had swallowed one of the knobs but could not "get away with it." The reptile was slain and the doorknob replaced in the nest.

WHITE DOORKNOB FOOLS EGG-EATING SNAKE

Alhambra, Cal.—Discovering that snakes were cutting the "fast lanes" where his hens were laying, J. P. Gill replaced the initial eggs with white doorknobs. A snake was soon found which had swallowed one of the knobs but could not "get away with it." The reptile was slain and the doorknob replaced in the nest.

DECIDE THEY'LL GO TO WORK

Long Sentences for Two Idle Girls Get Results in Atlanta Work-house.

Atlanta, Ga.—"You can't make us work," declared Nellie Atkins and Ruth Ward, both seventeen years old, sentenced to work at the stockade. And they punctuated their remarks by breaking out into wild dancing. The girls again faced the reorganizer.

"Thirty days more," said Judge Johnson. "It is just possible that you can't make us work, but you can keep renewing your sentence."

The girls thought it over. They are now industriously occupied in the stockade laundry.

An Old Man Fights. Kansas City, Mo.—For the third time in eight years John Riggs, seventy-one years old, of Kansas City, Kan., was held up the other night. Two negroes attempted to rob him, but they were given the same lesson that their predecessors on the same mission had learned, that Riggs is a tough fighter. The extra highwayman was more than Riggs had been accustomed to contend with, and although he successfully defended his valuables, Dr. H. L. Rieger was later called upon to give him treatment at police headquarters.

To Keep Off Evil Spirits. Highland Park, Ill.—Togo Sorikawa, a buller by profession, and a Japanese by instinct, was found recently one morning under the bed of Mrs. J. D. Purdy of this town. Mr. Purdy, disturbed by sounds unknown, found him. Togo looked surprised when Purdy demanded an explanation.

"I sleep under the bed every night to keep evil spirits away," was his explanation—which, strange to say, did not satisfy.

Girl Hero Saves Baby. Sharon, Pa.—Rushing in front of a swiftly moving street car, six-year-old Isabella Reeves saved the life of Harry Wilson, two, son of Woodrow Wilson, of this place. Grubbing the toddling youngster around the waist the little girl pulled him from the tracks as the car rolled by.

Baby Drowns in Trough. Kunkakee, Ill.—Falling into a horse watering trough on his father's farm near here, William O'Connor, aged three, was drowned.

"Tablet" Tragedy. St. Louis, Mo.—Four a. m. Dark night. Noise in vacant store. Police call. Squad arrives. Surrounds store. Forceful entrance. Entries, guns drawn. Foot owl hoots. Bird will be given to zoo.

The area of Germany is 208,925 square miles, about the same as the combined areas of New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio. The United States has an area of 2,768,000 square miles.

WASHINGTON CITY Sidelights

Mr. and Mrs. Officer Seemed to Have Right Idea

WASHINGTON.—There are two people in this town good enough to be framed in gold—meaning an army officer and his wife. That they live in the suburbs of Vanity Fair signifies no more than the mere luck of money and is only mentioned because of the things that money cannot buy in these days of enlistments and war work—house help. You mustn't say servants any more.

One day they got in touch with the young wife of a private in a nearby camp. She had come from the West, where everybody works, and, being a stranger here and unaided by experience and physical condition for clerical employment, was glad to enter Mrs. Officer's employment in the fine capacity of "mother's helper." The young private came whenever he was on leave and everything grooved along beautifully until one day he had to confide to Mrs. Officer an anxiety in regard to his wife. He had money enough for all expenses, but—

Mrs. Officer put an end to his worry right there. She knew more about the case than he did—and he was not to worry; a nice room had been engaged at the hospital and everything was sure to go right—which it did.

After a bit the officer and his wife brought the mother and her baby home and visited on her as tenderly as if she had been their own daughter—and, from the start, you couldn't tell which woman owned the baby.

All sorts of happy luck can happen to a young couple, so, naturally, his being made a corporal was just a matter of course—likewise the endorsement of the baby given by the fellows from camp who came especially to see it, but—

The really worthwhile thing about the incident was the repudiation by the officer and his wife of the snooty class distinction that puts the mistress a mile above the maid—to say nothing about the good common sense of an army big gun who could see in the young private something more human than an automaton wound up to salute.

Sometimes Nature Seems to Square Things Up

STIE was a "red seal" young woman, from bronze ties to a plume that was as royally superior to the feather of commerce as, say, a princess on her throne—provided a princess has one—is above the poor girl who gathers tansies in the wood (see movie). But she was not pretty. And she was so thin that even her gimp failed to hide bones that no self-respecting crowd would care to pick.

The really surprising thing about her was that she should be riding in a street car when her place was so obviously behind her chauffeur in a machine that cost as much as a house.

She was haughtily erect, and on her face was such concentrated yearning, as if she were looking at some unattainable treasure that she would give her life to own, that another woman, who had been enviously staring at the bronze slippers, the plume and all the stylish gold-brown clothes of her, followed the gaze of the princess to see, for herself, what royalty could be craving that royalty couldn't get. Then she understood, for—

On the opposite side of the car sat the faggot girl who had flown the woods long enough to make a dice with a flamboyant youngster whom she pouched out "her feller." She was (nearly) of dress. One cheek was puffed out with chewing gum. The cord that strung the far-distant pearls around her neck was dirty gray, and her knuckles were grizzled. But her cheek, when it got a glow, was the oval that Greek statues put on their sinuses. Her neck was like the snow drift that distinguished Annie Laurie. Her skin was of the velvety pink of roses that grow in memory's garden. Her teeth were white splendors. And her eyes were midnight wins. All that and some more.

Nature, in a freak of extravagance, had squandered enough beauty on the faggot girl to have gone around among a dozen, and then, in an economic fit, had skimmed on the poor dear princess.

Not All Soldiers Seem Inclined to "Talk Shop"

ONE has little trouble starting a conversation with soldier boys, and every one of them talks mightily interestingly about everything except the war—if one will permit them. For instance, I ran into a husky sergeant who wanted to talk about babies. He said that he knew that babies had a good deal more to say about the war than we do.

As proof of this he declared that his brother-in-law, whom, of course, I never had heard of before, and don't know now, had a two-year-old kid who was just as smart as anybody. Yes, sir, when the soldiers went into the army, more than a year ago, the baby hit him good-bye, and the other day, when the soldier came back, that baby knew him right away. As to the war—say, did you ever notice how cross a kid is when it is cutting its teeth, and do you suppose those Germans who killed babies were ever human beings. He pecked not, and for that reason he was dead anxious to get across and do his bit by knocking the daylight out of some of those baby killers.

Now the less interesting is the fellow who has tried to get into the army and failed. I met one of these, too. He said that he had been put into class 5, and showed me his card, too. He found, however, that if he loaded around the depot he could meet a lot of men who had seen actual service or who were on their way to the trenches, who had a great many interesting things to tell him.

And not the least interesting of everything one sees about the station are the girl war workers, who come, with smiling lips, to "do their bit." They smile, I say, which shows that they arrive without knowing the current prices of room and board.

Had More Than Their Share of Servant Problem

TWO Frenchwomen, wives of members of one of the French commissions sent to Washington by their government since the United States entered the war, were riding home on the street car the other night. The voices of the women, although modulated, attracted the attention of passengers near by, as any foreign tongue will. There is always something tantalizing in hearing someone talking brightly while you yourself are utterly unable to understand a thing that person says.

Persons on the car listened, but very few, indeed, were able to understand a word. Women looked curiously at each other, and would have paid another fare, I'll bet, to have been able to understand what the French women were talking about. Was it the war? Was it of heroes and heroines? Or the sacrifices of their native land for freedom?

It was the servant problem! They were not troubled much by inability to get domestics, it seemed. Their trouble was this:

Being themselves able to speak English but imperfectly, they were having a dreadful time, they said, to make their servants understand what they wanted done.

Ladies, Here's How to Get Seat on Street Car

"I ALWAYS have to stand on the street cars here," said one woman to the other. "And I am not so bad looking, either." The other woman admitted she wasn't at all hard to look at, and added: "Maybe you don't know how to work it."

"What do you mean?" asked the woman who had declared that Washington men, for some reason or other, just wouldn't get up and give her a seat every time she got into a street car.

"Well," said the other woman, "I don't think our men are ungrateful. Some of them are just tired of standing up all the time, that's all. And I don't blame them."

"Take that stylish-looking woman I saw get on the car the other night. She showed her way along the aisle until she got to a seat occupied by an army officer with one of those service stripes. Perhaps he had been working 12, 14, maybe more hours that day, I don't know."

"The two women stared holes through him, but he never budged."

"My dear," said the stylish woman, "I never had to stand before."

"But she had to stand that time. I could see the officer flush, and then stick to his seat tighter than ever."

"Now if you want to make a man get up and give you his seat, here's the way to do it:—

"Don't do it—stand directly in front of him. Make out you don't see him. Stand with your back to him. And also times out of ten you'll get a seat."

NO NEW NOTE IN FALL MILLINERY

New York.—There is nothing in millinery today upon which one can put the finger and say that it is definitely new, asserts a leading authority. In looking over the collection, one feels that a strong struggle goes on between the fashion for retained hats and the fashion for unfashioned ones.

At a meeting of all the milliners in America, which was held in New York last spring, there was a loud clamor for ornamentation in millinery. The mere mention of it brought forth the clapping of hands. Rosas were desired, gulls, feathers, fantasies, pieces of fur and jeweled bandings—in fact, anything and everything that would create something that has not existed for a half decade.

The desire of the French for severity and that of the Americans for ornamentation are shown, undoubtedly, in the conflicting hats of this autumn. There is nothing that has not been, and yet there is much that is good and acceptable.

Since there is no exclusive path of

top, as though the cream were oozing out.

There are comic opera hats, but they do not play the comedy role on a woman's head. They are quite attractive. They need a veil, and a good-looking one at that, for veils are back in fashion and they may be the forerunners of gloves.

There are women who always wear both, and there is a large majority that avoid both whenever fashion allows the slightest loophole of escape. Even the French forsook veils for four or five years; but as the weather last winter demanded that they use every means of protection to their flesh and blood, veils came back as a part of costume. They at once became ornamental and coquettish. They carried their own collars with them, and they sometimes seemed to carry the hat, which they evidently considered merely a trifle on which to rest their own ornamental selves.

These are the veils that hold good today. But it is quite probable that



THE NEW HATS OBEY NO LAW, BUT SUIT ALL FACES.

(1) Adapted Anzac hat made of black satin and turned up at one side with a huge soft puff made of Natter-blue ostrich strands. The collar is made from squares of seal and beaver, which is a new idea. (2) Shrapnel helmet of violet velvet, with sweeping willow effect in long ostrich flues of black and violet. (3) Cone-shaped Mexican hat of sapphire-blue velvet, with shirred crown and brim edged with a band of Russian squirrel. (4) Oblong walking hat in imitation of the new service caps. It is made of gray angora with a broad collar of jet beads. With this goes a neckpiece of angora heavily embroidered in jet.

fashion in which all should walk if they would be in the procession, there is the more genial, broad highway, in which all types are jostled and mingled and call themselves in the fashion. All the hats of the hour are on this broad highway, and that suits the unjolly.

No matter what a woman chooses, she has some master designer back of her choice. To begin with fabrics, she may keep loyal to velvet, or she may flip into the caprice of the moment as it is expressed by angora, braid or even serge.

She may insist upon satin from now until next April, and she may choose it in any color that harmonizes or contrasts with her gown. She may feel inclined to avoid fall, for it is so little in the picture.

As for ornamentation, she may adopt it if she likes the idea. If she prefers simplicity, she has three dozen or more French hats at her disposal.

If she likes ostrich feathers, she may join in with the "Arctics of London and buy herself a big, thick, curled one, place it on her head, and feel herself as correctly plumed as was Henri Quatre. She cannot buy paradise, because of a law that is greater than that of fashion, but she has a plentiful supply of huckle, monkey fur or zourin to take its place. She will also find that shagreened tulle is considered as ornamental as dahlias on a turban, and she will soon realize that toothbrush fringe can be used to flicker over the surface of any hat, with good results.

Question of Brims and Crowns. Suppose she is concerned about the shape of her hat, and if she isn't she should at once take the lesson of first aid to the ignorant. If her face demands a wide brim, let her choose that shape, and she will find that each milliner has made at least three hats to suit her fancy.

There are irregular brims; there are brims that slope upward on one side and downward on the other, with the perilous side tip of an airplane when the observer wishes to see what is happening below.

The milliners take it for granted that every woman does not wish to conceal the upper part of her face, even though fashion has gone to the most extreme limit in that line, so there are hats that roll straight away from a tight headband and spread out to astonishing proportions when they take the air. They are draped, or they are made exactly like a nice thick cream puff, with a bunch of foolish or daring little feathers coming out of the

top, as though the cream were oozing out.

There are comic opera hats, but they do not play the comedy role on a woman's head. They are quite attractive. They need a veil, and a good-looking one at that, for veils are back in fashion and they may be the forerunners of gloves.

There are women who always wear both, and there is a large majority that avoid both whenever fashion allows the slightest loophole of escape. Even the French forsook veils for four or five years; but as the weather last winter demanded that they use every means of protection to their flesh and blood, veils came back as a part of costume. They at once became ornamental and coquettish. They carried their own collars with them, and they sometimes seemed to carry the hat, which they evidently considered merely a trifle on which to rest their own ornamental selves.

These are the veils that hold good today. But it is quite probable that

Since there is no exclusive path of

top, as though the cream were oozing out.

There are comic opera hats, but they do not play the comedy role on a woman's head. They are quite attractive. They need a veil, and a good-looking one at that, for veils are back in fashion and they may be the forerunners of gloves.

There are women who always wear both, and there is a large majority that avoid both whenever fashion allows the slightest loophole of escape. Even the French forsook veils for four or five years; but as the weather last winter demanded that they use every means of protection to their flesh and blood, veils came back as a part of costume. They at once became ornamental and coquettish. They carried their own collars with them, and they sometimes seemed to carry the hat, which they evidently considered merely a trifle on which to rest their own ornamental selves.

These are the veils that hold good today. But it is quite probable that

Since there is no exclusive path of

top, as though the cream were oozing out.

WRIGLEY'S

For Victory Buy Liberty Bonds

We will win this war—
Nothing else really matters until we do!

The Flavor Lasts

Explaining It. One reason more burms are hit by lightning in this region than formerly is that there are more burms to be hit. There is no more lightning than usual. —Portland Oregonian.

Important to Mothers. EXHAUSTINGLY every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Holt* In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

It is said that the Japanese have no swear words, but the Russians probably more than make up the deficiency. Stop the Pain. The hurt of a burn or a cut stops when Colic's Carbolic Acid is applied. It heals quickly without scars. 25c and 50c by all druggists. For free sample write this J. W. Cole Co., Rockford, Ill.—Adv.

A grain of sand in a man's makeup is worth two in the sugar.

ASTHMA INSTANTLY RELIEVED WITH ASTHMADOR OR MONEY REFUNDED ASK ANY DRUGGIST

For centuries all over the world GOLD MEDAL Hamon Oil has afforded relief in thousands upon thousands of cases of lung trouble, lumbago, sciatica, rheumatism, gaiteritis, gravel, liver, stomach, bladder and allied organs. It acts quickly. It does the work. It cleanses your kidneys and purifies the blood. It makes a new man, a new woman, of you. It frequently wards off attacks of the dread and fatal diseases of the kidneys. It often completely cures the distressing diseases of the organs of the body piled with the bladder and kidneys. Bloody or cloudy urine, scalding, or "brinkles" indicate an unhealthy condition.

Do not delay a minute if your back aches or you are sore across the joints or have difficulty when urinating. Go to your druggist at once and get a box of imported GOLD MEDAL Hamon Oil Capsules. They are pleasant and easy to take. Each capsule contains about one dose of five drops. Take them just like you would any pill. Take a small swallow of water if you want to. They dissolve in the stomach, and the kidneys soak up the oil like a sponge does water. They thoroughly cleanse and wash out the bladder and kidneys and throw out the inflammation which is the cause of the trouble. They will quickly relieve those stiffened joints, that backache, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, gaiteritis, gravel, "brinkles," etc. They are an effective remedy for all diseases of the bladder, kidney, liver, stomach and allied organs. Your druggist will cheerfully refund your money if you are not satisfied after a few days use. Accept only the pure, original GOLD MEDAL Hamon Oil Capsules. None other genuine.—Adv.

Indigestion, Bloat, Heartburn, Caused by Acid-Stomach

What is the cause of indigestion, dyspepsia, heartburn, acid-stomach, bloat, bloating, gas, sour stomach, and so many stomach ailments? Just this—acid-stomach—acid-stomach. The doctor calls it. It is the million of their full stomachs. It is the million of their full stomachs. It is the million of their full stomachs.

Each woman, therefore, must struggle with her own problem in this new deluge of bloat, gas, heartburn, and so on. Some of them are direct indications of acid-stomach, and others are a peak that no Chikman ever allowed in the tarpan upon which we have patterned some of our new hats. (Copyright, 1918, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

An inventor has combined a pencil holder, ruler, comb, envelope opener and nail file in a single compact implement.

CARE OF NAILS IMPORTANT.

Easy to Improve Looks of Hands if Proper Attention Is Given to Trimming and Shaping.

Nothing is more important to the looks of the hand than the care of the nails, and many a hand would be improved if its owner would devote a little more attention to the trimming and shaping of them.

A trick worth remembering is to twist the moistest wisp of cotton around the end of an orange wood stick (never use a sharp instrument for cleanings), and run this beneath the nail edges. It will wipe out dust far more thoroughly than a bare stick or a piece of steel.

Do not neglect the cuticle, either, for it seems to grow doubly fast in warm weather, and more than any thing else, serves to make the fingers look ugly unless kept in its proper place.

After soaking the hands in warm, soapy water for five minutes or more, wipe gently, and with the orange wood

stick push the cuticle gently toward the base of the nail.

Wet the stick and rub it gently to and fro over the nail on the line where the cuticle has been. Then with sharp-pointed scissors cut off projecting points of flesh that have not to injure the skin about the nails.

The young girl will be well repaid later on by the shapely contour and soft appearance of the hands and arms for all the thought and attention that she spends upon them now.

Cleaning a Yoke. If the yoke of a dress has become soiled by cleaning, it thus: Have a basin of warm water, a cake of pure white soap and a brush with medium stiff bristles. Spread the yoke carefully on a flat surface, placing a Turkish towel folded several times beneath it. Apply the soap and water to the yoke, scrubbing carefully until it appears clean. Then place a fresh towel beneath the lace and rinse several times with clear, cold water. Pull the lace into shape and allow it to dry.

A Bad Cough. If neglected, often leads to serious trouble. Safeguard your health, relieve your distress and soothe your irritated throat by taking

PISO'S

Every Woman Wants Partine ANTISEPTIC POWDER FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE Dissolved in water for douches, soaps, polishes, etc., cleanses and soothes. Pinkham's. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for two years. A healing wonder for many cases of sore throat and sore eyes. Examine the package and see for yourself. Write to: PINKHAM MEDICAL CO., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Soothe Your Itching Skin With Cuticura All Druggists: Soap 25, Ointment 25, 50c and 1.00. Sample each free of "Cuticura," Sept. 2, 1918.

W. N. U., MILWAUKEE, NO. 42-1918.

HOW TO AVOID BACKACHE AND NERVOUSNESS

Told by Mrs. Lynch From Own Experience.

Providence, R. I.—I was all run down in health, was nervous, had headaches, my back ached all the time, and I was tired and had no ambition for anything. I had taken a number of medicines which did me no good. One day I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it had done for women, so I tried it. My nervousness and backache and headaches disappeared. I gained in weight and feeling, so I can honestly recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to any woman who is suffering as I was. —Mrs. ABDELNEE E. LYNCH, 140 Plain St., Providence, R. I.

Backache and nervousness are symptoms of nature's warnings, which indicate a functional disturbance or an unhealthy condition which often develops into a more serious ailment.

Women in this condition should not continue to drag along without help, but profit by Mrs. Lynch's experience, and try this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, for special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

The man who wants the earth is the very one the earth can't get along with.

Cuticura Beauty Doctor
For cleansing and beautifying the skin, Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Cream, and Cuticura Ointment afford the most effective preparations. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At drugstores and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Her Way.
Stella—Are you rich money?
Betty—Well, every day I think of more things I don't buy.

OLD PRESCRIPTION
FOR WEAK KIDNEYS

Have you ever stopped to reason why it is that so many products that are extensively advertised, and at once drop out of sight and are soon forgotten? The reason is plain—the article did not fulfill the promises of the manufacturer. This applies more particularly to a medicine of medicinal preparation that has real curative value almost sells itself, as like an endless chain system the remedy is recommended by those who have been benefited, to those who have not.

A prominent druggist says, "Take for example Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, a preparation I have sold for many years and never hesitate to recommend, for in almost every case it shows excellent results, as many of my customers testify. No other kidney remedy that I know of has so sure a cure."

According to sworn statements and verified testimony of thousands who have used the preparation of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is due to the fact that so many people claim, it fulfills almost every wish in overcoming kidney, bladder and urinary troubles and neutralizes the uric acid which causes rheumatism.

You may receive a sample bottle of Swamp-Root free of charge. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and enclose ten cents; also mention this paper. Large and medium size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Adv.

Couldn't Understand It.
A newly drafted negro who had been in camp only a week entered the orderly room and asked the captain for a three-day leave. His reason for making the request being sufficiently good, he was given his pass. Just as he left the room he pulled the captain aside and said: "Thank you, sergeant."

"The captain didn't intend to let such a mistake pass unnoticed, so called the negro back, saying: "John, you are one of the first things you want to learn to do is to address soldiers by their proper titles. I am a captain—not a sergeant."

A look of surprise came over the negro's face. He said: "Excuse me, cap'n, but Ah done thought they'd make such a nice man as you-all is, a sergeant." —The Enquirer.

Suggestion on Patches.
All men who are wearing their pants on a win-the-war schedule must be careful that the attractive pressure has distributed so that the two rear patches may become necessary simultaneously. A new patch with a worn consumption patch is not strictly and is not unattractive of and symmetrical war service.—Houston Post.

Unseen.
Billie—"Has your baby sister got any teeth?"
Tillie—"Oh, yes, but she ain't hatched 'em out yet."

Eternal vigilance isn't always the price of liberty—sometimes it's \$10 and costs.

When the morning cup is unsatisfactory

suppose you make a change from the old-time beverage to the snappy cereal drink

INSTANT POSTUM

You'll be surprised at its cheering, satisfying, qualities and delightful flavor. It's all health—no caffeine.

Try a Tin

WOMAN IS HELD FOR WITCHCRAFT

Medium Is Arrested on Charge of Urging Children to Steal.

Los Angeles.—Because she is alleged to have dealt in witchcraft with the two minor children of William S. Solomon, a storekeeper, urging them to steal money from their parents with which to pay the "spirits" to bring about the reconciliation between mother and father, Matilda Weisman, a spirit medium, has been held pending an investigation. She has been charged



There Were Ten-Cent Spirits.

with contributing to the delinquency of Morris Solomon, twelve years old, and his sister, Hattie, ten years old.

Mrs. Weisman is said to have induced the two children to go to the store of their father and take the money from the cash drawer. It is alleged that the medium had arranged a regular schedule of prices with the children "for keeping the household away" from the Solomon household, and for prevailing on the "respectable spirits" to effect a reconciliation between their father and mother, who have been separated for some time.

Evidence gathered from the stories told to the police by the children read like a chapter from the Orient. For different spirits the medium is alleged to have had different prices. There were "ten-cent" spirits and "three-tenths-50-cent" spirits, the children disclosed. On Saturdays the "spirits" demanded 75 cents to be appeased.

Although the children and their mother desired a reconciliation, the spirit medium was said to have informed Morris and Hattie that the best way to bring it about was through the father's cash drawer. They confessed that they had extracted money from their father's till for two months, giving it to Mrs. Weisman.

WHITE DOORKNOB FOOLS EGG-EATING SNAKE

Albany, Ga.—Discovering that snakes were eating the "nest eggs" where his hens were laying, J. P. Gill replaced the initial eggs with white doorknobs. A snake was soon found which had swallowed one of the knobs but could not "get away with it." The reptile was slain and the doorknob replaced in the nest.

DECIDE THEY'LL GO TO WORK

Long Sentences for Two Idle Girls Get Results in Atlanta Workhouse.

Atlanta, Ga.—"You can't make us work," declared Nettie Atkins and Ruth Wirt, both seventeen years old, sentenced to work at the stockade. And they punctuated their remarks by breaking out window panes. The girls again faced the recorder.

"Thirty days more," said Judge Johnson. "It is just possible that you can't make us work, but we can keep renewing your sentence."

"The girls thought it over. They are now industriously occupied in the stockade laundry."

An Old Man Fights.
Kansas City, Mo.—For the third time in eight years, Tom Riggs, seventy-one years old, of Kansas City, Min., was held up the other night. Two negroes attempted to rob him, but they were given the same lesson that their predecessors on the same mission had learned, that Riggs is some fighter. The extra highwayman was more than Riggs had been accustomed to contend with, and although he successfully defended his valuables, Dr. H. L. Rieger was later called upon to give him treatment at police headquarters.

To Keep Off Evil Spirits.
Highland Park, Ill.—Togo Serikawa, a butler by profession, and a Japanese by instinct, was found recently one morning under the bed of Mrs. J. D. Purdy of this town. Mr. Purdy, disturbed by sounds uncanny, found him. Togo looked surprised when Purdy demanded an explanation.

"I sleep under the bed every night to keep evil spirits away," was his explanation—which, strange to say, did not satisfy.

Girl Hero Saves Baby.
Sharon, Pa.—Rushing in front of a swiftly moving street car, six-year-old Isabelle Reeves saved the life of Harry Wilson, two, son of Woodrow Wilson, of this place. Grabbing the toddling youngster around the waist the little girl pulled him from the tracks as the car rolled by.

Baby Drowns in Trough.
Kankakee, Ill.—Falling into a horse watering trough on his father's farm near here, William O'Connor, aged three, was drowned.

"Tabloid" Tragedy.
St. Louis, Mo.—Four a. m. Dark night. Noise in vacant room. Police call. Squad arrives. Surrounds room. Forces entrance. Enters, guns drawn. Flood out hoots. Bird will be given to zoo.

The area of Germany is 208,825 square miles, about the same as the combined areas of New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio. The United States has an area of 2,798,000 square miles.

WASHINGTON CITY Sidelights



Mr. and Mrs. Officer Seemed to Have Right Idea

WASHINGTON.—There are two people in this town good enough to be granted in gold—meaning an army officer and his wife. That they live in the suburbs of Vanity Fair signifies no more than the mere luck of money and a only mentioned because of the things that money cannot buy in these days of enlistments and war work—house help. You mustn't say servants any more.

One day they got in touch with the young wife of a private in a nearby camp. She had come from the West, where everybody works, and, being a stranger here and unfitted by experience and physical condition for clerical employment, was glad to enter Mrs. Officer's employment in the fine capacity of "mother's helper." On the leave and everything grooved along beautifully until one day he had to confide to Mrs. Officer an anxiety in regard to his wife. He had money enough for all expenses, but—

Mrs. Officer put an end to his worry right there. She knew more about the case than he did—and he was not to worry; a nice room had been engaged at the hospital and everything was sure to go right—which it did.

After a bit the officer and his wife brought the mother and her baby home and waited on her as tenderly as if she had been their own daughter—and, from the start, you couldn't tell which woman owned the baby.

All sorts of happy luck can happen to a young couple, so, naturally, his being made a corporal was just a matter of course—likewise the indorsement of the baby given by the fellows from camp who came especially to see it, but—

The really worthwhile thing about the incident was the reputation by the officer and his wife of the salted-down class distinction that puts the mistress a mile above the maid—to say nothing about the good common sense of an army big gun who could see in the young private something more human than an automaton wound up to salute.

Sometimes Nature Seems to Square Things Up

SHE was a "red seal" young woman, from bronze ties to a plume that was as royally superior to the feather of commerce as, say, a princess on her throne—provided a princess has one—above the poor girl who gathers faggots in the wood (see movies). But she was not pretty. And she was so thin that even her gimp failed to hide bones that no self-respecting crow would care to pick.

The really surprising thing about her was that she should be riding in a street car when her place was so obviously behind her chauffeur in a machine that cost as much as a house.

She was haughty, erect, and on her face was such concentrated yearning, as if she were looking at some unattainable treasure that she would give her life to own, that another woman, who had been enviously staring at the bronze slippers, the plume and all the stylish gold-brown clothes of her, followed the gaze of the princess to see, for herself, what royalty could be craving that royalty couldn't get. Then she understood, for—

On the opposite side of the car sat the faggot girl who had flown the woods long enough to make a name for herself as a young woman, when she doubtless called "faggot feller." She was tawdry of dress. One cheek was pounced out with chewing gum. The cord that strung the far-distant pearls around her neck was dirt-gray, and her knuckles were grimy. But her cheek, when it got a show, was the oval that Greek Phidias put on his statues. Her neck was like the snow drift that distinguished Annie Laurie. Her skin was of the velvety pink of roses that grow in memory's garden. Her teeth were white splendors. And her eyes were midnight suns. All that and some more.

Nature, in a freak of extravagance, had squandered enough beauty on the faggot girl to have gone around among a dozen, and then, in an economic fit, had skimmed on the poor dear princess.

Not All Soldiers Seem Inclined to "Talk Shop"

ONE has little trouble starting a conversation with soldier boys, and every one of them talks mightily interestingly about everything except the war—if one will permit them. For instance, I ran into a husky sergeant who wanted to talk about babies. He said that he knew how to make a good deal more sense than folks gave them credit for.

As proof of this he declared that his brother-in-law, whom, of course, I never had heard of before, and don't know now, had a two-year-old lad who was just as smart as anybody. Yes, sir, when the soldiers went into the army, more than the most interesting is the fellow who has tried to get into the army and failed. I met one of these, too. He told me that he had been put into class 5, and showed me his card, too. He found, however, that if he loathed around the depot he could meet a lot of men who had seen actual service or who were on their way to the trenches, who had a great many interesting things to tell him.

And not the least interesting of everything one sees about the station are the girl war workers, who come, with smiling lips, to "do their bit." They smile, I say, which shows that they arrive without knowing the current prices of room and board.

Had More Than Their Share of Servant Problem

TWO Frenchwomen, wives of members of one of the French commissions sent to Washington by their government since the United States entered the war, were riding home on the street car the other night. The voices of the women, although modulated, attracted the attention of passengers near by, as any foreign tongue will. There is always something tantalizing in hearing someone talking brightly while you yourself are utterly unable to understand a thing that persons say.

Persons on the car listened, but few, indeed, were able to understand a word. Women looked curiously at each other, and would have paid another fare, I'll bet, to have been able to understand what the Frenchwomen were talking about. Was it of heroes and heroines? Or the sacrifices of their multivulgar freedom?

It was the servant problem. The Frenchwomen were not troubled much by inability to get domestics, it seemed. Their trouble was this:

Being themselves able to speak English but imperfectly, they were having a dreadful time, they said, to make their servants understand what they wanted done.

Ladies, Here's How to Get Seat on Street Car

"I ALWAYS have to stand on the street car here," said one woman to the other. "And I am not so bad-looking either." The other woman admitted she wasn't at all hard to look at, and added: "Maybe you don't know how to work it."

"What do you mean?" asked the woman who had declared that Washington men, for some reason or other, just wouldn't get up and give her a seat every time she got into a street car.

"Well," said the other woman, "I don't think our men are ungallant. Some of them are just tired of standing up all the time, that's all. And I don't blame them."

"Take that stylish-looking woman. I saw her on the car the other night. She showed her way along the aisle until she got to a seat occupied by an army officer with one of those service stripes. Perhaps he had been working 12, 14, maybe more hours that day; I don't know."

"The two women stared holes through him, but he never budged. 'My dear,' said the stylish woman, 'I never had to stand before.' 'But she had to stand that time,' I could see the officer flush, and then stick to his seat tighter than ever."

NO NEW NOTE IN FALL MILLINERY

New York.—There is nothing in millinery today upon which one can put the finger and say that it is definitely new, asserts a leading authority. In looking over the collection, one feels that a strong struggle goes on between the fashion for trimmed hats and the fashion for untrimmed ones.

At a meeting of all the milliners in America, which was held in New York last spring, there was a loud clamor for ornamentation in millinery. The mere mention of it brought forth the clapping of hands. Roses were desired, quills, feathers, fantasies, pieces of fur and jeweled headbands—in fact, anything and everything that would create something that has not existed for a half decade.

The desire of the French for severity and that of the Americans for ornamentation are shown, undoubtedly, in the conflicting hats of this autumn. There is nothing that has not been, and yet there is much that is good and acceptable.

Since there is no exclusive path of



THE NEW HATS OBEY NO LAW, BUT SUIT ALL FACES.

(1) Adapted Anzac hat made of black satin and turned up at one side with a huge shell puff made of Natter-blue ostrich strands. The collar is made from squares of seal and beaver, which is a new idea. (2) Shrapnel helmet of violet velvet, with sweeping willow effect in long ostrich loops of black and violet. (3) Cone-shaped Mexican hat of sapphire-blue velvet, with shirred crown and brim edged with a band of Russian squirrel. (4) Oblong walking hat in imitation of the new service caps. It is made of gray angora with a broad quill of jet beads. With this goes a neckpiece of angora heavily embroidered in jet.

fashion in which all should walk if they would be in the procession, there is the more genial, broad highway, in which all types are jostled and mingled and call themselves in the fashion. All the hats of the hour are on this broad highway, and that suits the majority.

No matter what a woman chooses, she has some master designer back of her choice. To begin with fabrics, she may keep loyal to velvet, or she may dip into the caprice of the moment as it is expressed by angora, braid or even serge.

She may insist upon satin from now until next April, and she may choose it in any color that harmonizes or corresponds with her gown. She may feel inclined to avoid felt, for it is so little in the picture.

As for ornamentation, she may adopt it if she likes the idea. If she prefers simplicity, she has three dozen or more French hats at her disposal.

If she likes ostrich feathers, she may join in with the "Arriettes of London and place it on her head, and feel herself correctly plumaged as Henri Quatre. She cannot buy paradise, because of a law that is greater than that of fashion, but she has a plentiful supply of hackel, monkey fur or gourd to take its place. She will also find that shredded taffeta is considered as ornamental as dahlias on a turban, and she will soon realize that her toothbrush fringe can be used to flicker over the surface of any hat with good results.

Question of Brims and Crowns.
Suppose she is concerned about the shape of her hat and if she isn't she should at once take the lesson of first aid to the ignorant. If her face demands a wide brim, let her choose that shape, and she will find that each milliner has made at least three hats to suit her fancy.

There are irregular brims; there are brims that slope upward on one side and downward on the other, with the perilous side tip of an airplane when the observer wishes to see what is happening below.

The milliners take it for granted that every woman does not wish to conceal the upper part of her face, even though fashion has gone to the most extreme limit in that line, so there are hats that roll straight away from a tight headband and spread out to astonishing proportions when they take the air. They are draped, or they are made exactly like a nice thick cream puff, with a bunch of foolish or daring little feathers coming out of the

low-crowned hat, and admit what the brain. There is a fundamental fact that is provoked by a continental demand; it has nothing to do with the phases of fashion. We look our best in width over the eyes, not height.

Each woman, therefore, must struggle with her own problem in this new deluge bearing down upon us of high crowns. Some of them are direct imitations of coaching hats, and others rise to a peak that no Chapsman ever allowed in the turban upon which we have patterned some of our new hats. (Copyright, 1918, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

An inventor has combined a pencil holder, ruler, comb, envelope opener and nail file in a single compact implement.

CARE OF NAILS IMPORTANT

Easy to Improve Looks of Hands If Proper Attention Given to Trimming and Shaping.

Nothing is more important to the looks of the hand than the care of the nails, and many a hand would be improved if its owner would devote a little more attention to the trimming and shaping of them.

A trick worth remembering is to twist the merest wisp of cotton around the end of an orange wood stick (never use sharp instrument for cleanings), and run this beneath the nail, edges. It will wipe out dust far more thoroughly than a bare stick or a piece of steel.

Do not neglect the cuticle, either, for it seems to grow doubly fast in warm weather and, more than anything else, serves to make the fingers look ugly unless kept in its proper place.

After soaking the hands in warm, soapy water for five minutes or more, wipe gently, and with the orange wood

WRIGLEY'S



We will win this war—
Nothing else really matters until we do!



The Flavor Lasts

Explaining it.
One reason more burns are hit by lightning in this region than formerly is that there are more barns to be hit. There is no more lightning than usual. —Portland Oregonian.

Important to Mothers
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*. In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for *Borden's Castoria*.

It is said that the Japanese have no swear words, but the Russians probably more than make up the deficiency.

ASTHMA
INSTANTLY RELIEVED WITH
ASTHMADOR
OR MONEY REFUNDED ASK ANY DRUGGIST

GOOD-BYE BACKACHE, KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLES

For centuries all over the world GOLD MEDAL Haantion Oil Capsules. They are pleasant and easy to take. Each capsule contains about one dose of five drops.

Take them just like you would a pill. Take a small swallow of water if you want to. They dissolve in the stomach, and the kidneys seal up the bladder and kidneys and throw off the inflammation which is the cause of the trouble. They will quickly relieve those stiffened joints, that backache, rheumatism, lung infection, gallstones, gravel, "brickbat," etc. They are an effective remedy for all diseases of the bladder, kidney, liver, stomach and allied organs. You will find them in every drug store.

Do not delay a minute if your back aches or you are sore across the joints or have difficulty when urinating. Go to your druggist at once and get a box of imported GOLD MEDAL Haantion Oil Capsules. None other genuine.—Adv.

Indigestion, Bloat, Heartburn, Caused by Acid-Stomach

What is the cause of indigestion, dyspepsia, bloat, heartburn, food-accumulation, acid stomach, and so many stomach ailments? Just this—acid stomach. It is the acid that causes the food to accumulate in the stomach and causes the food to ferment. It is the acid that causes the food to ferment. It is the acid that causes the food to ferment.

A wonderful new remedy removes excess acid from the stomach. It is called PATON, made in Germany. It is called PATON, made in Germany. It is called PATON, made in Germany.

It is called PATON, made in Germany. It is called PATON, made in Germany. It is called PATON, made in Germany.

It is called PATON, made in Germany. It is called PATON, made in Germany. It is called PATON, made in Germany.

It is called PATON, made in Germany. It is called PATON, made in Germany. It is called PATON, made in Germany.

It is called PATON, made in Germany. It is called PATON, made in Germany. It is called PATON, made in Germany.

It is called PATON, made in Germany. It is called PATON, made in Germany. It is called PATON, made in Germany.

It is called PATON, made in Germany. It is called PATON, made in Germany. It is called PATON, made in Germany.

It is called PATON, made in Germany. It is called PATON, made in Germany. It is called PATON, made in Germany.

It is called PATON, made in Germany. It is called PATON, made in Germany. It is called PATON, made in Germany.

It is called PATON, made in Germany. It is called PATON, made in Germany. It is called PATON, made in Germany.

It is called PATON, made in Germany. It is called PATON, made in Germany. It is called PATON, made in Germany.

VANDERBILT
Potato digging is the order of the day in this vicinity.
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bauer were Grand Rapids shoppers on Saturday.
Lillian Berard, the teacher, is spending her two weeks vacation at her home at Coloma.
A. Alexander, Grand Rapids, visited Sunday at the C. E. Duck home.
Andrew Carlson took a big load of rye to Hancock on Thursday.
Fernald and son, Seymour, were Neenah shoppers on Thursday.
There will be an auction sale at Andrew Carlson's Oct. 25th. He will sell all his personal property as he intends to go to Grand Rapids to live for the winter.
Roach & Maneske finished threshing for the farmers in this place last week.
The ladies aid society will meet Nov. 7th with Mrs. Richard Carlson.
Mrs. Hattie Rule has gone to Elizabeth, Ill., to make her home with her brother, Emil Kuhn.
STRAVEY—From the pasture of Wm. Slatery in Rudolph, two red and white bulls, coming two years old. Anybody knowing of their whereabouts notify Harry T. Silvers and receive a liberal reward.

THE
New Meat Market
Cor. 2nd and Vine Sts.
Opposite Wood Co. Nat'l. Bank
THIRD ANNIVERSARY SALE
Saturday, October 26th
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday
We have tons of the Finest Meats at your disposal at prices that will save you money.

Choice Beef
Very best cuts Pot Roast .18c
Beef .18c
Choice Boiling Beef .15c
Very tender boneless Roast .22c
Choice Beef Tenderloin .28c
Panic Rib Roast Beef .20c
Hamburger, Saturday only .20c
Juicy and tender Sirloin .20c
Steaks .20c
Juicy and tender Porter House .20c
Steak .20c
Juicy and tender Round .20c
Steaks .20c
Fresh Beef Tongues .20c
Fresh Beef Hearts .15c
Fresh Beef Liver .10c

Pork Cuts
Pork Roast .28c
Link Sausage .22c
Pork Ham Roast .30c
Plate Sausage, Saturday only .20c
Fresh Neck Ribs .8c
Fresh Pigs Feet .10c
Fresh Hog Liver .10c
Fresh Spareribs, not salted .21c
Leaf Lard Saturday only .29c
Fresh Side Pork .28c
Pork Steak .28c
Fresh Fat Pork .25c
Pork Chops .30c
Very best Lard 5 lbs. for .15.50
Comp. Lard, 5 lbs. for .13.30
1918 Spring Lamb
Choice Hindquarter Lamb .20c
Choice Leg Lamb .12c
Very Choice Lamb Stew .15c
Very Choice Lamb to boil .18c
Loin Lamb Roast .20c
Lamb Chops .22c

Sausages
Dologna Sausage .20c
Frankford's .20c
Mince Ham .22c
Liver Sausage .18c
Prested Ham .25c
Blood Sausage .20c
Summer Sausage .25c
Head Cheese .20c
Veal Loaf .30c
Very Best Boiled Ham .55c
Smoked Liver Sausage .25c
Salt and Smoked Meats
No. 1 Picnic Hams .23c
No. 1 Reg. Hams .35c
Very good Bacon by the slab .30c
Salt Pork .23c
Comp. Lard .26c
Oleomargarine, 5 lbs. for .14.50

Notice of General Election
State of Wisconsin, ss.
Department of State
Notice is hereby given that at a general election to be held in the several towns, wards, villages and election districts of the State of Wisconsin, on the first Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, A. D. 1918, the following officers are to be elected:
A Governor, in place of Benjamin J. Phillips, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1919.
A Lieutenant Governor, in place of Edward J. Dineen, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1919.
A Secretary of State, in place of Merrill Hall, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1919.
A State Treasurer, in place of Henry Johnson, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1919.
An Attorney General, in place of Spencer Hays, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1919.
A Representative in Congress for Eighth Congressional District, comprising the counties of Marathon, Portage, Waushara, Winnebago, Wood and Shawano.
A Member of Assembly, for the County of Wood in place of Byron L. Whittington, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1919.
All county officers required by law to be elected at such election, and all persons given under my hand and official seal at the capital in the State of Madison this 1st day of August, A. D. 1918.
(Seal) Madison, Ill.
Secretary of State.
Wood County
Pursuant to the above notice from the Secretary of State, notice is hereby given that at a general election to be held in the several towns, wards, villages and election districts of the County of Wood, State of Wisconsin, on the first Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, A. D. 1918, the following officers will be elected:
A County Clerk, in place of John Church, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1919.
A County Treasurer, in place of Claus Johnson, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1919.
A Sheriff, in place of John Norrington, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1919.
A Coroner, in place of Herman Yess, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1919.
A Clerk of Circuit Court, in place of A. B. Brown, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1919.
District Attorney, in place of John Robert, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1919.
A Register of Deeds, in place of Henry Riber, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1919.
A County Surveyor, in place of A. J. Severance, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1919.
Given under my hand and official seal at Grand Rapids, Wisconsin this 7th day of August, 1918.
SAM CHURCH, County Clerk.
(Seal) Wood County, Wisconsin.

TEN MILE CREEK
The school here has been closed for a few weeks on account of the Spanish influenza, although no one in this vicinity has it as yet.
The threshers are finished with those about here.
Nels Engdahl was a business caller at the L. Hammond home last Friday.
The Lipitz family visited at the Matthews home last Saturday evening.
Chesley Tammy has returned home for the winter.
Nick Brach, Walter Matthews and others visited at the Burth and Tesser homes Sunday evening.
Nels Engdahl helped butcher a few hogs at the Lipitz farm last Thursday.
Walter Matthews and Bill Burth hauled a load of potatoes to Grand Rapids on Tuesday.
Several from here called on Theo. Krohn family Sunday evening.
Victor and Robert Lipitz, also their two sisters, visited at the Engdahl home Sunday.
Olehn Wengarden and brother, George, also Bill Burth enjoyed a square at the Matthews home on Monday night.

SIGEL
Frank Chappie and Peter Brostowicz departed on Tuesday for a visit at Milwaukee. While there they will attend the wedding of Miss Clara Chappie to a young man from Milwaukee.
John Kromannick of the town of Shest under a surgical operation at the Riverside hospital on Sunday.
Miss Besie Howard of Wild Rose has been visiting at the home of Ruth Munke several days during the past week.

PEOPLES CASH & CARRY STORE
ORIGINATORS AND MAINTAINERS OF LOW PRICES
Flake White Compound, high grade, per pound .27c
Extra Fancy Apple Butter, per pound .15c
Standard Tobacco, 14 ounce packages .44c
Round Shore extra fancy Herring, per pound .10c
Imported Herring, highest grade, each .4c
Campbell's new pickled Saturday 2 bottles .25c
Burlington Fastest cut Coffee, per pound .35c
Bingo Blend Coffee, 30c grade, special for .25c
Sandwiches makes delicious sandwiches, Jar .15c
10 bars Pearl White Soap, Saturday for .55c
Campbell's Soups, all varieties, per can .11c
Fatted Wheat, Kie or Corn, per package .13c
Huntington's extra fancy Sliced Honey, 8 pound tin .12.50
Olive Oil, the wonderful Toilet Soap, per bar .9c
Royal Dates .20c. Dromedary Dates 22c pkg. They are scarce.
Instant postum, large size 4lb. Postum, large size .20c
Extra fancy fat Herring, per can .15c
10 pound pails Syrup, so called gallons, per can .85c
Wheat Bran or Middlings, Saturday per hundred .17.75
Barley and Corn, Saturday per hundred .17.75
Security Calf Feed, regular \$2.75 pail Saturday .20c
Fancy New York Baldwin or Greening Apples delivered to any part of the city, a bushel .1.65
These apples will keep all winter. Buy them now for the Holidays, as they will be scarce then.
Let us have a part of your patronage and hold down prices

PEOPLES CASH & CARRY STORE
T. P. PEERENBOOM.
Swifts
Ice Boxes on Wheels
Refrigerator cars for carrying meat are ice boxes traveling on wheels.
Most people in America would have to go without fresh meat, or would have to pay more for what they could get, if it were not for these traveling ice boxes.
Gustavus F. Swift, the first Swift in the packing industry, saw the need of these traveling ice boxes before others.
He asked the railroads to build them. The railroads refused. They were equipped, and preferred to haul cattle rather than dressed beef.
So Gustavus F. Swift had to make the cars himself. The first one was a box car rigged up to hold ice. Now there are 7,000 Swift refrigerator cars. Each one is as fine an ice box as you have in your home.
Day and night, fair weather and foul, through heat and cold, these 7,000 cars go rolling up and down the country, keeping meat just right, on its way to you.
Thus another phase of Swift & Company's activities has grown to meet a need no one else could or would supply, in way that matched Swift & Company ideas of being useful.
When you see one of these Swift & Company cars in a train, or on a siding, you will be reminded of what is being done for you as the fruit of experience and a desire to serve.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.
Lend the Way They Fight Buy Liberty Bonds
FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN
When you see one of these Swift & Company cars in a train, or on a siding, you will be reminded of what is being done for you as the fruit of experience and a desire to serve.

CITY POINT
A. H. Knudsen and son, Curtis, of Grand Rapids were callers here Sunday.
A. Danielson and family spent Sunday with the H. Jepson family at Pray.
Mr. Wulfsberg of Lindsey shipped a carload of cattle from here Tuesday.
Mr. and Mrs. Perindton arrived Monday and will reside with Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Galloway.
Andrew Amundson died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Steen Nelson, Saturday, Oct. 19th at the age of 79, from an illness of a number of years. He was one of the oldest and most respected neighbors of our village. He was a member of the Congregational church for years. He leaves three children to mourn his death which are Louis of Grand Rapids, Mrs. Peter Olson and Mrs. Steen Nelson and a host of friends. The bereaved family have the sympathy of the entire community.
Mr. and Mrs. Claire Galloway of Mechain visited his father and family Monday.
T. A. Stafton took Lewis Anderson to Marshfield on Monday.

MARKET REPORT
Potatoes, white stock owl .11.35
Potatoes, stray bonanzas, owl .11.50
Hens .11c
Hens .11c
Geese .11c
Brook .11c
Hides .10-12c
Pork, dressed .18-20c
Veal .16-18c
Butter .20-22c
Eggs, Timothy .20-22c
Oats .11c
Wheat .11c
Wheat Flour .11.20
Rye Flour .11.40

LOCAL ITEMS
Mrs. A. C. Bruce of Minneapolis is visiting at the home of her son, John Woodell.
Mrs. John Schuetz is in Oshkosh where she is visiting with friends for a couple of weeks.
Sidney Koller has returned from Clintonville where he has been employed for some time.
Private Wm. Langer, who is stationed at Camp Grant, was home this week to attend the funeral of his brother, Edward Langer.
W. T. Lyle was quite painfully injured on Tuesday by being kicked by a horse. The animal was lying down and Mr. Lyle was attempting to help it up, and during the struggle of the animal he was kicked on the leg. No bones were broken.
Mrs. Chris. Larson of the town of Seneca was a pleasant caller at the office on Wednesday, coming in to advance his subscription for another year.
Miss Nellie Conway of Milwaukee is visiting at the home of Mrs. Nels Johnson in this city for a short time.
Mr. and Mrs. Basil Easton of Clintonville are visiting at the M. Johnson home at Brion.
Mrs. H. J. Murrain of Marshfield arrived in the city on Tuesday to spend a few days visiting with friends and relatives.
Mrs. W. W. Meade of Trout Lake is visiting at the M. Johnson home for several days and looking after some business matters.

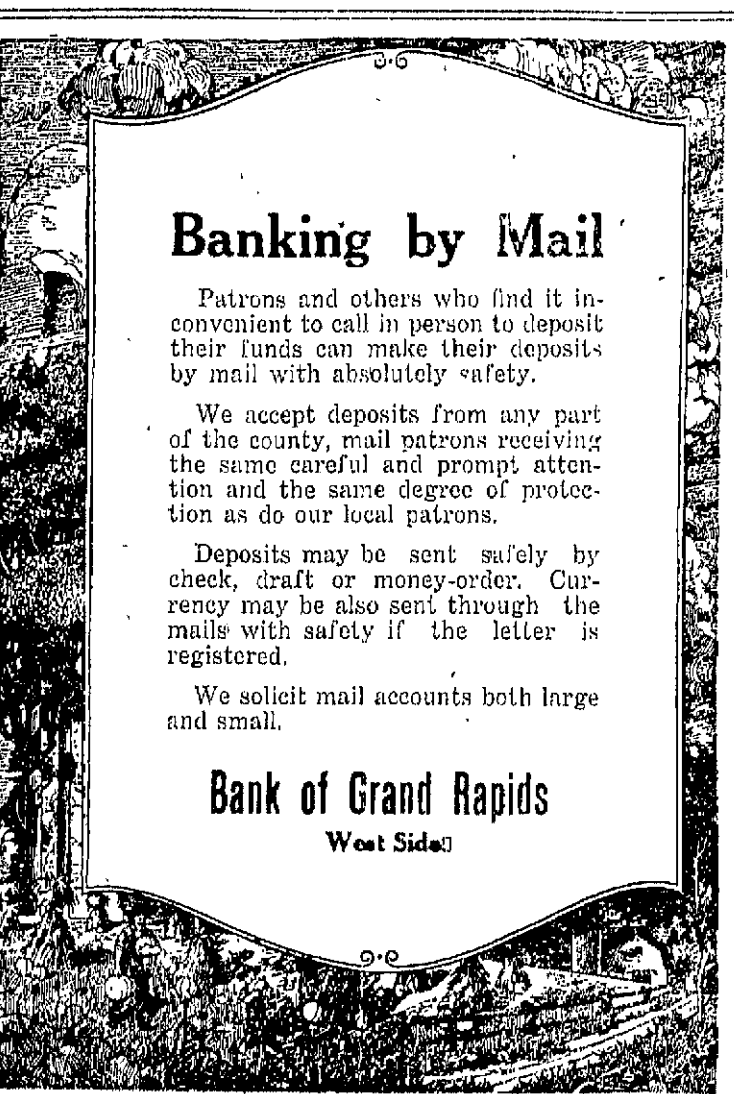
FOR OUR COUNTRY'S SAKE
The United States Government has asked the assistance of merchants in the conservation of man. It has asked that all unnecessary deliveries be dispensed with.
The merchants of America will gladly render this assistance, but in order to make it most effective, they need the cooperation of you.
By choosing carefully, by carrying small packages, by returning in person, those small items which you wish to exchange; by asking for special deliveries only in extreme need; by bringing children to the store to be fitted instead of having garments sent home on approval—these, and many others are the ways in which you can render valuable service to your country in time of need.

IS YOUR BOY A REAL BOY?
Would he rather sit on a barn roof than a comfortable chair? Does he come home from school on the back end of a coal wagon? Do you always have to find his cap when he starts out in the morning? If you do, he's all right. He's a real, honest-to-goodness American boy, just giving vent to pent-up energy.
Let him have a good time, get him a Johnson & Hill Co. suit and stop worrying. Our clothes are regular boys clothes made to stay with the lives of them through many a long hard day. But don't think for a minute that they lack style—they have just as much snap as the Big Brother's. All the latest styles and patterns at prices from \$5.00 up to \$12.50.
A WARM WOOL AUTO ROBE
Don't Forget the Pleasure of Your Auto Rides Because of the Cool Fall Days.
Make the trip most enjoyable, even though the chilly winds do blow. Here are splendid robes of all-wool qualities in cozy looking plaids that can be secured at very moderate cost. Warmth and long service is assured those who select from our shavings.
Our wool auto robes come in plaid and plain colors, at prices ranging from \$6.50 up to \$12.50.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF HOSIERY
With market conditions so unsettled, it is advisable to supply your needs for the entire Fall and Winter, while you can obtain the styles and sizes you need. From the viewpoint of "prices" immediate choosing is also advised, as there is no indication of lower prices for months to come. Higher prices, in fact, are more than likely, so these mentioned here command immediate attention.
Ladies' cotton hose, priced at 30c, 35c, 45c and 55c per pair.
Ladies' merized hose .35c, 39c, 45c, 55c and 65c
Ladies' wool hose .50c, 59c, 65c, 75c and \$1.00
Ladies' fibre silk hose .50c, 55c, 65c, 75c
Silk hose \$1.00, \$1.35, \$1.55, \$1.75, \$2.00
Misses' cotton, fleece lined and wool hose in all sizes. Infant's hose in cotton, merized and wool.
Howling Winds, and Zero Nights will hold no Terror for you if you're well provided.

WARM, COZY BLANKETS AND COMFORTERS
When you take a look at the thermometer on the north porch and see that it registers 10 degrees below you'll say "I had no idea it was so cold."
Just now we're showing a splendid collection of wool blankets and warm without weight comforters that will help you to enjoy the coming cold winter nights. A few moments of your time now and the expenditure of a very reasonable amount of money, will insure hours of comfort later on.
The blankets are plain white, tan or gray with pretty pink and blue borders, or attractive plaids, in sizes for crib, single or double bed.
The comforters are attractive designs, harmonious colorings, filled with selected cotton or wool. A remarkable collection, filled with selected cotton or wool. A remarkable collection, filled with selected cotton or wool.
Our Appreciation of the Housewife's Problem Apparent In These Displays of
NEW RUGS AND DRAPERIES
Indoor months, fast approaching, prompt thoughtful women to make the home cozy and attractive now. And being thoughtful, they will consider well the amount they spend—making sure that they do not sacrifice quality.
Rugs of Quality—How well we have prepared is evidenced in the very moderate prices of our rugs as compared with those usually asked. Naturally they are some higher than formerly but the quality is unreservedly guaranteed.
Draperies You'll Like—Among the curtain materials you'll discover many pleasing patterns in both nudes and colors. There are also shades among the draperies to harmonize with the rugs and furniture of any room.

Banking by Mail
Patrons and others who find it inconvenient to call in person to deposit their funds can make their deposits by mail with absolutely safety.
We accept deposits from any part of the county, mail patrons receiving the same careful and prompt attention and the same degree of protection as do our local patrons.
Deposits may be sent safely by check, draft or money-order. Currency may be also sent through the mails with safety if the letter is registered.
We solicit mail accounts both large and small.



Bank of Grand Rapids
West Side
Shop in the morning, if possible. The store is not usually crowded, and our salespeople can give you plenty of time.

JOHNSON & HILL CO.
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.
Do your Christmas shopping early carry your small packages and help the Government conserve Man Power.

A Store Filled to the Brim With Merchandise New and Desirable
This store's aim is to be able to meet every demand for new seasonal merchandise. To this end, we plan our purchases, so that what ever is new, what ever is desirable can be obtained here.
Just now, we are especially well prepared to supply every fall need. Stocks are complete in every detail, and prices are very reasonable—in fact, much lower than could be expected in view of present market conditions—the result of our early and extensive purchases. Make it a point to visit these displays of new arrivals.

GLOVES IN HARMONIZING COLORS
Tans and browns in a wide variety of shades, ranging from navy to African brown, together with soft, gray tans, provide color assortment from which you can readily choose just those gloves necessary to appropriately "finish" your costume. Short and long styles are included. Qualities are superb.
Women's finest quality. Chanut, French Kid gloves, contrast three rows crocheted unbordered backs. A splendid glove for those who appreciate real values. Colors black, white, browns, tans, taupe and grays. Price per pair \$2.75
Women's French Kid gloves, made of fine quality kid, stitchings of same color. Price per pair \$2.50
Women's washable cape gloves, made of fine quality cape skin, contrast crocheted embroidery back, taupe seams for service. Colors brown, ivory, gray and taupe. Price per pair \$2.50
Women's and Misses' washable cape gloves for general wear, plume soams, Paris point stitchings on backs, colors gray and tan. Price per pair \$2.00
"Kaysor" quality silk gloves, with silk lining. Contrast crocheted embroidery backs. A serviceable, comfortable glove, colors black, white and gray. Price per pair \$1.50

WHY YOU SHOULD BUY SWEATERS NOW
A recent ruling of the U. S. Government will greatly limit the number of styles that manufacturers will be permitted to produce. Orders placed early has enabled us to present a complete showing, varied both in style and color. Selection now, therefore, affords much greater choice than can be guaranteed later on.
Our stocks include the regular coat sweater and the slip over style in wool, in a large color range. We urge all in need of sweaters to select while the assortments are complete.
Ladies' pure Zeph sweaters, colors turquoise, salmon, rose, cardinal, oxford and copper, sizes 38 to 44. Priced at \$13.50, \$15.50, \$20.50, \$25.50, \$30.50, \$35.50
Ladies' worsted sweaters, colors, blue, salmon, turquoise, rose, oxford, cardinal, maroon, in all sizes. Priced at \$7.75, \$9.00, \$5.50, \$6.00, \$4.00 and \$3.50
A good assortment of Misses' and girls' sweaters in the same styles and materials as the women's, colors khaki, rose, Kelly, cardinal, oxford and copper, sizes 28 to 36. Prices \$5.50, \$5.00, \$4.25 and \$3.50

NOW IS THE TIME
to put in your winter's supply of
Big Q Dairy Feed : \$56.00
Ful o' Pep Scratch Feed no grit : : : : \$78.00
Oil Meal, protien 33% \$60.00
60 days supply of Victoria Flour : : \$11.60
Grand Rapids Milling Co.

JOHNSON & HILL CO.
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.
Do your Christmas shopping early carry your small packages and help the Government conserve Man Power.

TO THE PATRIOTIC SHOPPING PUBLIC
You are expected by the Council of National Defense, Washington, to cooperate with the merchants of Wisconsin as follows:
1. To spread your Christmas shopping over the months of October, November and December. Do not wait. Start now.
2. To do your shopping during the early hours of the day.
3. To buy useful gifts. (Toys may be brought as usual.)
4. To send before December 5, all Christmas packages which must go by mail or express.
5. To avoid giving bulky articles, if they must be sent by mail, freight or express.
6. To carry all you possibly can, and not request Special Deliveries.
The above must be carried out so that Man Power will be released, and transportation not congested.

A GREAT SHOWING OF MEN'S FALL SUITS AND OVERCOATS
Right now is the time to get posted on new Fall and Winter styles—big new complete stocks are ready, and we'll be mighty glad to show you any time you stop in. Nothing fussy, nothing formal; a commonsense showing of what correctly dressed men will wear; a display that demonstrates the "upton protection" early buying has gained for you this Fall. Prices . . . \$15.00 to \$58.00
HERE ARE THE SEASON'S FAVORED SUITS
And what an array—What soft, drapery, lustrous weaves, with beautiful rich fall shades! What wonderful possibilities this display holds for those who plan their own apparel.
Just a glance at this splendid, all-inclusive display and you'll be convinced that the heart of woman could desire no more comprehensive selections from which to choose. Included are
SUITS
Georgette Crepes, newest shades at . . . \$2.00 and \$2.25
Messinales at per yard . . . \$1.50, \$1.75, \$1.85 and \$2.00
Turtlenecks at per yard . . . \$1.75, \$2.00 and \$2.25
Fancy Plaids and Stripes at . . . \$2.25 and \$2.50
Auto Robes, plaids and plain colors at \$6.50, \$7.75 to \$12.50.

CHOOSE THE RIGHT CORSET
Upon the corset greatly depends the gracefulness of the costume; therefore, when you choose a Rodfern or Warner corset, our motto is, "You are assured of correct appearance because they are fashioned and planned the newest style lines. There is a model specially constructed for your figure fit. . . . \$7.50 down to \$1.50
VELVETS IN ATTRACTIVE DESIGNS
Scarf patterns, motifs and dots are the new notes in velvets, designed for wear with the latest of fall hats. All of the new millinery colors are represented in our splendid selections, affording excellent choice.
Newest things in novelty velvets, designs for wear with the latest fall hats, scarf patterns, motifs and dots are the new designs, price per yard at \$5c, 50c, 40c
Just received a new line of ready made velvets, in taupe, navy, brown, purple, and black, latest designs with Georgette border, prices . . . \$5c, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75
OUTINGS FOR WARM WINTER SLEEPING GARMENTS
There'll be cold nights by and by, and you'll be mighty fortunate if you're well supplied with plenty of warm sleeping garments. NOW is the time to purchase. It is much better to be ready ahead of time than to be caught unprepared. Here are plain colors and pretty stripes and checks; fleecy and warm; qualities that will give satisfaction in every respect. You'll be able to select from big assortments now, besides getting a price advantage that will be impossible later on. Better buy now.
NOVELTIES IN NECKWEAR
Prevailing dress styles not only permit, but require dainty neckwear to relieve the severity of the lines. Our assortments present the newest style in various that will satisfy the most critical. Separate collars, cuffs, rags, and vests are included.
Dainty embroidered Georgette collars, newest shapes and styles, trimmed with Venise lace, prices at . . . \$4c, 50c, \$1.00 and \$1.25
Fancy collars made of Rajah silk, trimmed with fringe and bound with braid, prices . . . \$1.50
Nice assortment of plique collars, newest styles, can be worn with suits and dresses, priced at . . . \$5c and 75c

A MODERN NECESSITY
"Not from choice, but from necessity," replied a smartly-regined woman, when asked why she wore a brassiere. This attitude toward the part of fashionable dressers is responsible for our splendid showing of new fall styles, developed from silk, satin, cotton fabrics and dainty laces.
Wear a Bandeau Brassiere under your Model or Warner Corset—practical, clean, recommended this season by Corsetmakers and mortals to society, the stage and women of fashion, avoids that overnight, too, sleekly tailored look, when blouses of sheer or semi-transparent materials are worn. Try it. Prices from . . . \$2.00 down to 59c

VANDRIESEN
Potato digging is the order of the day in this vicinity.
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bauer, Grand Rapids shoppers on Saturday, Lillian, the teacher, is spending her two weeks vacation at her home at Coloma.
Alexander Bauer visited Sunday at the C. E. Duck home.
Andrew Carlson took a big load of rye to Hancock on Thursday.
Israel Jero and son, Seymour, were Nokona shoppers on Thursday.
There will be an auction sale at Andrew Carlson's Oct. 23rd. He will sell all his personal property as he intends to go to Grand Rapids to live for the winter.
Roach & Manesko finished threshing for the farmers in this place last week.
The ladies aid society will meet Nov. 7th with Mrs. Richard Carlson.
Mrs. Hattie Rule has gone to Elizabeth, Ill., to make her home with her brother, Emil Kuhn.
STRAVED—From the pasture of Wm. Sherry in Rudolph, two red and white hogs, counting two years old. Anybody knowing of their whereabouts notify Harry T. Rivers and receive a liberal reward.

THE New Meat Market
Cor. 2nd and Vine Sts.
Opposite Wood Co. Nat'l. Bank
THIRD ANNIVERSARY SALE
Saturday, October 26th
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday
We have tons of the Finest Meats at your disposal at prices that will save you money.

Choice Beef
Very best cuts Pot Roast .18c
Beef .18c
Choice Boiling Beef .15c
Very tender boneless Roast Beef .22c
Choice Beef Tenderloin .28c
Fancy Rib Roast Beef .20c
Hamburger, Saturday only .20c
Juicy and tender Sirloin .20c
Steaks .20c
Juicy and tender Porter House Steak .20c
Juicy and tender Round Steaks .20c
Fresh Beef Tongues .20c
Fresh Beef Hearts .15c
Fresh Beef Liver .10c
Pork Cuts
Pork Roast .28c
Link Sausage .22c
Pork Ham Roast .30c
Plate Sausage, Saturday only .20c
Fresh Neck Ribs .8c
Fresh Pigs Feet .10c
Fresh Hog Liver .10c
Fresh Spareribs, not salted .21c
Leaf Lard Saturday only .29c
Fresh Side Pork .28c
Pork Steak .28c
Fresh Fat Pork .25c
Pork Chops .30c
Very best Lard 5 lbs. for .15.50
Comp. Lard, 5 lbs. for .13.50
1918 Spring Lamb .20c
Choice Hindquarter Lamb .20c
Choice Leg Lamb .22c
Very Choice Lamb Stew .15c
Very Choice Lamb to boil .18c
Loin Lamb Roast .20c
Lamb Chops .22c
Veal
Leg Veal Roast .22c
Loin Veal Roast .20c
Shoulder Veal .20c
Veal Stew .18c
Veal Chops .25c
Veal Loaf .25c
Sausages
Bologna Sausage .20c
Frankfurters .20c
Mince Ham .22c
Liver Sausage .18c
Pressed Ham .25c
Blood Sausage .20c
Summer Sausage .25c
Head Cheese .20c
Veal Loaf .30c
Very best Boiled Ham .55c
Smoked Liver Sausage .25c
Salt and Smoked Meats
No. 1 Picnic Hams .23c
No. 1 Reg. Hams .35c
Very good Bacon by the slab .30c
Salt Pork .23c
Comp. Lard .26c
Oleomargarine, 5 lbs. for .14.50

Notice of General Election
State of Wisconsin, 1st SS.
Department of State
Notice is hereby given that a general election to be held in the several towns, wards, villages and election districts of the State of Wisconsin, on the first Monday of November, A. D. 1918, this being the day of said election, the following officers will be elected:
A Governor, in place of Emanuel L. Parris, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1919.
A Lieutenant Governor, in place of Edward J. Dittmer, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1919.
A Secretary of State, in place of Merrill Hall, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1919.
A State Treasurer, in place of Henry Wilson, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1919.
An Attorney General, in place of Spencer Hannan, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1919.
A Commissioner of Agriculture, in place of Joseph P. Smith, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1919.
A Member of Assembly, for the County of Waushara, in place of Wm. L. Whittegg, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1919.
All county officers of law to be elected at such election.
The following officers will be elected at the Capitol in the City of Madison this 1st day of August, A. D. 1918.
Merrill Hall, Secretary of State.
(Seal)
State of Wisconsin, 1st SS.
Wood County
Notice to the above notice from the Secretary of State, notice is hereby given that a general election to be held in the several towns, wards, villages and election precincts of the County of Wood, State of Wisconsin, on the first Monday of November, A. D. 1918, this being the day of said election, the following officers will be elected:
A County Clerk, in place of Sam Church, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1919.
A County Treasurer, in place of Claus Johnson, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1919.
A Sheriff, in place of John Nordmark, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1919.
A Coroner, in place of Herman Voss, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1919.
A Clerk of Circuit Court, in place of A. B. Beyer, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1919.
A District Attorney, in place of John Roush, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1919.
A Justice of the Peace, in place of Henry Fisher, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1919.
Given under my hand and official seal at Grand Rapids, Wisconsin this 7th day of August, 1918.
SAM CHURCH, County Clerk
(Seal) Wood County, Wisconsin.

TEN MILE CREEK
The school here has been closed for a few weeks on account of the Spanish influenza, also no one in this vicinity has it as yet.
The threshers are finished with those about here.
Nels Engdahl was a business caller at the L. Hammond home last Friday.
The Lipsitz family visited at the Matthews home last Saturday evening.
Chelsey Ramsey has returned home for the winter.
Nick Bruch, Walter Matthews and sisters visited at the Burdette and Teser homes Sunday evening.
Nels Engdahl helped butcher a few hogs at the Lipsitz farm last Thursday.
Walter Matthews and Bill Burdette hauled a load of potatoes to Grand Rapids on Tuesday.
Several friends called on Theo. Krohn family Sunday evening.
Victor and Robert Lipsitz, also their two sisters visited at the Engdahl home Sunday.
Oliver Wingo and brother, George, also Bill Burdette enjoyed a game of cards at the Matthews home on Monday night.

SIGEL
Frank Chappie and Peter Broschitz departed on Thursday for a visit at Milwaukee. While there they will attend the wedding of Miss Clara Chappie to a young man from Milwaukee.
John Kromenaker of the town of Sigel underwent a surgical operation at the Riverside hospital on Sunday.
Miss Bessie Berard of Wild Rose has been visiting at the home of Ruth Manke several days during the past week.

PEOPLES CASH & CARRY STORE
ORIGINATORS AND MAINTAINERS OF LOW PRICES
Plake White Compound, high grade, per pound .27c
Extra Fancy Apple Butter, per pound .15c
Standard Tobacco, 14 ounce packages .44c
Round Shere extra fancy Herring, per pound .10c
Imported Herring, highest grade, each .4c
Catsup, new pack, special Saturday 2 bottles .25c
Barrington Hall steel cut Coffee, per pound .35c
Bogota Blend Coffee, 30c grade, special for .15c
Sandwichela makes delicious sandwiches, 10 bars Pearl White Soap, Saturday for .55c
Campbells Soups, all varieties, per can .11c
Puffed Wheat, Rice or Corn, per package .13c
Huntington's extra fancy Strained Honey, 5 pound per .12.25
Olivio, the wonderful Toilet Soap, per bar .9c
Royal Dates 20c. Dromedary Dates 22c pkg. They are scarce. .20c
Instant postum, large size 4c. Postum, large size .15c
Extra fancy fat Herring, per can .68c
10 pound pails Syrup, so called gallons, per gal Saturday .17.75
Wheat Bran or Middlings, Saturday per hundred .17.75
Barley and Corn, Saturday per hundred .17.75
Security Calf Feed, regular \$2.75 per Saturday .22.00
Fancy New York Baldwin or Greening Apples delivered to any part of the city, a bushel .1.65
These apples will keep all winter. Buy them now for the Holidays, as they will be scarce then.
Let us have a part of your patronage and hold down prices
PEOPLES CASH & CARRY STORE
T. P. PEERENBOOM.



Ice Boxes on Wheels
Refrigerator cars for carrying meat are ice boxes traveling on wheels.
Most people in America would have to go without fresh meat, or would have to pay more for what they could get, if it were not for these traveling ice boxes.
Gustavus F. Swift, the first Swift in the packing industry, saw the need of these traveling ice boxes before others.
He asked the railroads to build them. The railroads refused. They were equipped, and preferred to haul cattle rather than dressed beef.
So Gustavus F. Swift had to make the cars himself. The first one was a box car rigged up to hold ice. Now there are 7,000 Swift refrigerator cars. Each one is as fine an ice box as you have in your home.
Day and night, fair weather and foul, through heat and cold, these 7,000 cars go rolling up and down the country, keeping meat just right, on its way to you.
Thus another phase of Swift & Company's activities has grown to meet a need no one else could or would supply, in way that matched Swift & Company ideas of being useful.
When you see one of these Swift & Company cars in a train, or on a siding, you will be reminded of what is being done for you as the fruit of experience and a desire to serve.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.
Lend the Way They Fight Buy Liberty Bonds

CITY POINT
A. H. Knudson and son, Curtis, of Grand Rapids were callers here Sunday.
A. Danielson and family spent Sunday with the H. Jepson family at Pray.
Mr. Meisness of Lindsey shipped a carload of cattle from here Tuesday.
Mr. and Mrs. Perindton arrived Monday and will reside with Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Galloway.
Andrew Amundson died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Steen Nelson, Saturday, Oct. 18th at the age of 79, from an illness of a number of years. He was one of the oldest and most respected neighbors of our village. He was a member of the Congregational church for years. He leaves three children to mourn his death which are: Thos. of Grand Rapids, Mrs. Peter Olson and Mrs. Steen Nelson and a host of friends. The bereaved family have the sympathy of the entire community.
Mr. and Mrs. Claire Galloway of Meohan visited his father and family Monday.
T. A. Staffon took Lewis Anderson to Marshfield on Monday.

MARKET REPORT
Potatoes, white stock cwt. .13.50
Potatoes, stray beauties, cwt. .13.50
Roosters .14c
Hens .15c
Geese .15c
Rises .15c
Beef .13-14c
Hides .10-12c
Veal .8-20c
Pork, dressed .16-18c
Butter .48c
Eggs, Timothy .20-22c
Oats .50c
Rye .50c
Wheat .12.50
War Flour .12.25
Rye Flour .11.60

Banking by Mail
Patrons and others who find it inconvenient to call in person to deposit their funds can make their deposits by mail with absolutely safety.
We accept deposits from any part of the county, mail patrons receiving the same careful and prompt attention and the same degree of protection as do our local patrons.
Deposits may be sent safely by check, draft or money-order. Currency may be also sent through the mails with safety if the letter is registered.
We solicit mail accounts both large and small.
Bank of Grand Rapids
West Side

Shop in the morning, if possible. The store is not usually crowded, and our salespeople can give you plenty of time.
JOHNSON & HILL CO.
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

A Store Filled to the Brim With Merchandise New and Desirable

FOR OUR COUNTRY'S SAKE
The United States Government has asked the assistance of merchants in the conservation of man. It has asked that all unnecessary deliveries be dispensed with. The merchants of America will gladly render this assistance, but in order to make it most effective, they need the cooperation of the public.
By choosing carefully, by carrying small packages, by returning in person; those small items which you wish to exchange; by asking for special deliveries only in extreme need; by bringing children to the store to be fitted instead of having garments sent home on approval—these, and many others are the ways in which you can render valuable service to your country in time of need.
IS YOUR BOY A REAL BOY?
Would he rather sit on a barn roof than a comfortable chair? Does he come home from school on the back end of a coal wagon? Do you always have to find his cap when he starts out in the morning?—If you do, he's all right. He's a real honest-to-goodness American boy, just giving vent to pent-up energy.
Let him have a good time, get him a Johnson & Hill Co. suit and stop worrying. Our clothes are regular boys clothes made to suit with the liveliest of them through many a long hard day. But don't think for a minute that they lack style—they have just as much snap as Big Brothers' at . . . \$3.49 to \$12.50
Boy's Suits and Overalls, newest styles and patterns at prices from . . . \$5.00 up to \$12.50

A WARM WOOL AUTO ROBE
Don't Forget the Pleasure of Your Auto Rides Because of the Cool Fall Days.
Make the trip most enjoyable, even though the chilly winds do blow. Here are splendid robes of all-wool quality in cozy looking plaids that can be secured at very moderate cost. Warmth and long service is assured those who select from our showings.
Our wool auto robes come in pretty plaids and plain colors, at prices ranging from . . . \$6.50 up to \$12.50

A COMPLETE STOCK OF HOSIERY
With market conditions so unsettled, it is advisable to supply your needs for the entire Fall and Winter, while you can obtain the styles and sizes you need. From the viewpoint of price, immediate choosing is also advised as there is no indication of lower prices for months to come. Higher prices, in fact, are more than likely, so these mentioned here command immediate attention.
Ladies' cotton hose, priced at 30c, 35c, 45c and 55c per pair.
Ladies' mercerized hose . . . 50c and 65c
Ladies' wool hose . . . 55c, 59c, 65c, 95c, and \$1.00
Ladies' fine silk hose . . . 50c, 65c, 75c
Silk hose . . . \$1.00, \$1.35, \$1.55, \$2.00
"Misses" cotton, lined and wool hose in all sizes.
Infant's hose in cotton, mercerized and wool.

Howling Winds, and Zero Nights will hold no Terror for you if you're well provided.
WARM, COZY BLANKETS ARE COMFORTERS
When you take a look at the thermometer on the north porch and see that it registers 10 degrees below you'll say "I had no idea it was so cold."
Just now there's showing in a splendid collection of wooly blankets and warmth without weight, comforts that will help you to enjoy the coming cold winter nights. A few moments of your time now and the expenditure of a very reasonable amount of money, will insure hours of comfort later on.
The Blankets are plain white, tan or gray with pretty pink and blue borders, or attractive plaids, in sizes for crib, single or double bed.
The Comforters are attractive designs, harmonious colorings, filled with selected cotton or wool. A remarkable collection, reasonably priced.

Our Appreciation of the Housewives' Problem Apparent
NEW RUGS AND DRAPERIES
Indoor months, fast approaching, prompt thoughtful women to make the home cozy and attractive now. And being thoughtful, they will consider well the amount they spend—making sure that they do not sacrifice quality for quantity.
Rugs of Quality—How well we have prepared is evidenced in the very moderate prices of our rugs as compared with those usually asked. Naturally, they are some higher than formerly but the quality is unreservedly guaranteed.
Draperies You'll Like—Among the curtain materials you'll discover many pleasing patterns in both nets and serims. There are also shades and valances, the draperies to harmonize with the rugs and furniture of any room.

FOR SALE—Gray team, weight about 3200, John Jorgdzinski 21st.
—Advises received from Don Johnson are to the effect that he has arrived safely overseas.
Miss Nellie Conway of Minneapolis is visiting at the home of Mrs. Nels Johnson in this city for a short time.
Mr. and Mrs. Basil Barton of Clintonville are visiting at the N. Lemense home and the W. O. Barton home at Byron.
Mrs. M. F. Margraf of Harshaw arrived in the city on Tuesday to spend a few days visiting with friends and relatives.
Mrs. W. W. Meade of Trout Lake is visiting at the Edw. Spafford home for several days and looking after some business matters.

Mrs. Chris. Larson of the town of Seneca was a pleasant caller at this office on Wednesday, coming in to advance his subscription for another year.
A law suit was started in Judge Getts court on Saturday when James Corcoran began suit against Pat Corcoran in a dispute over a load of straw. The case will be tried on Friday.

—Here is your chance to purchase your fall suit at big savings. Velvet and all wool suits, one day only, Saturday, Oct. 26, your choice of any suit, values to \$65.00 at \$30.00 cash. J. B. Wilcox

NOW IS THE TIME
to put in your winter's supply of
Big Q Dairy Feed : \$56.00
Ful o' Pep Scratch Feed
no grit : : : : \$78.00
Oil Meal, protien 33% \$60.00
60 days supply of
Victoria Flour : : \$11.60
Grand Rapids Milling Co.

Do your Christmas shopping early—carry your small packages and help the Government conserve Man Power.
JOHNSON & HILL CO.
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

A Store Filled to the Brim With Merchandise New and Desirable

This store's aim is to be able to meet every demand for new seasonable merchandise. To this end, we plan our purchases, so that what ever is new, what ever is desirable can be obtained here.
Just now, we are especially well prepared to supply every fall need. Stocks are complete in every detail, and prices are very reasonable—in fact, much lower than could be expected in view of present market conditions—the result of our early and extensive purchases. Make it a point to visit these displays of new arrivals.

TO THE PATRIOTIC SHOPPING PUBLIC
You are expected by the Council of National Defense, Washington, to cooperate with the merchants of Wisconsin as follows:
1. To spend your Christmas shopping over the months of October, November and December. Do not wait. Start now.
2. To do your shopping during the early hours of the day.
3. To buy useful gifts. (Toys may be brought as usual.)
4. To send before December 5, all Christmas packages which must go by mail or express.
5. To avoid giving bulky articles, if they must be sent by mail, freight or express.
6. To carry all you possibly can, and not request Special Deliveries.
The above must be carried out so that Man Power will be released, and transportation not congested.

A GREAT SHOWING OF MEN'S FALL SUITS AND OVERCOATS
Right now is the time to get posted on new Fall and Winter styles—big new complete stocks are ready, and we'll be mighty glad to show you any time you stop in. Nothing flashy, nothing formal; a commonsense showing of what correctly dressed men will wear; a display that demonstrates the "price protection" early buying has gained for you this Fall. Prices . . . \$15.00 to \$38.00

HERE ARE THE SEASON'S FAVORED SILKS
And what an array! What soft, drapery, lustrous weaves! What beautiful rich fall shades! What wonderful possibilities this display holds for those who plan their own apparel!
Just a glance at this splendid, all-inclusive display and you'll be convinced that the heart of women could desire no more comprehensive selections from which to choose. Included are
SILKS
Georgette Crepes, newest shades at . . . \$2.00 and \$2.25
Messalines at per yard . . . \$1.50, \$1.75, \$1.85 and \$2.00
Taffetas at per yard . . . \$1.75, \$2.00 and \$2.50
Fancy Plaids and Stripes at . . . \$2.25 and \$2.50
Auto Robes, plaids and plain colors at \$6.50, \$7.75 to \$12.50.

CHOOSE THE RIGHT CORSET
Upon the corset greatly depends the gracefulness of the costume; therefore when you choose a Redfern or Warner corset our many models, you are assured of correct appearance because they are fashioned to emphasize the newest style lines. There is a model specially constructed for your figure at . . . \$7.50 down to \$1.50

VEILS IN ATTRACTIVE DESIGNS
Scroll patterns, motifs and dots are the new notes in veils, designed for wear with the latest of fall hats. All of the new millinery colors are represented in our splendid selections, affording excellent choice.
Newest things in novelty veils, designs for wear with the latest fall hats, scroll patterns, motifs and dots are the new designs, price per yard at . . . \$5c, 59c, 99c
Just received a new line of ready made veils, in taupe, navy, brown, purple, and black, latest designs with Georgette border, prices . . . 85c, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75

OUTINGS FOR WARM WINTER SLEEPING GARMENTS
There'll be cold nights by and by, and you'll be mighty fortunate if you're well supplied with plenty of warm sleeping garments. NOW is the time to purchase. It is much better to be ready ahead of time than to be caught unprepared. Here are plain colors, and pretty stripes and checks; fleecy and warm; qualities that will give satisfaction in every respect. You'll be able to select from big assortments now, besides getting a price advantage that will be impossible later on. Better buy now.
NOVELTIES IN NECKWEAR
Prevailing dress styles not only permit, but require dainty neckwear to relieve the severity of the lines. Our assortments present the newest styles in varieties that will satisfy the most critical. Separate collars, cuffs, sets, and vests are included.
Dainty embroidered Georgette collars, newest shapes and styles, trimmed with Venice lace, prices at . . . 50c, 65c, \$1.00 and \$1.25
Fancy collars made of Rajah silk, trimmed with fringe and braid with braid, prices at . . . \$1.50
Nice assortment of plique collars, newest styles, can be worn with suits and dresses, priced at . . . 50c and 75c